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ULSTER REJECTED JOINT PARLIAMENT FOR ALL-IRELAND

Sir James Craig Declared in Letters to British Premier That Such a Parliament Was Detested and Resisted in the Past

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The correspondence which passed between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig in connection with the Irish settlement and Ulster's position thereto was issued to the press tonight. The correspondence revolves mainly around the question of the All-Ireland Parliament, which was strongly pressed by Mr. Lloyd George but rejected by Sir James, who took the view that any discussion would be useless unless this proposal was withdrawn.

Outline of Terms

The first letter published is that of November 10 from Mr. Lloyd George to Sir James, in which the former stated the terms that the settlement would comprise: First, that Ireland would give her allegiance to the throne and would take her place in the partnership of free states comprised in the British Empire. Second, that provision would be made for those naval securities which His Majesty's government deemed indispensable for Britain and her overseas communications. Third, that the government of Northern Ireland would retain all the powers conferred upon her by the Government of Ireland Act. Fourth, that the unity of Ireland would be recognized by the establishment of an All-Ireland Parliament upon which would be developed the further powers necessary to form a self-governing Irish state.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the government was well aware of the objections which the people of Northern Ireland might feel to participation on any terms in an All-Ireland Parliament, but the government was convinced that grave difficulties would be raised for both parts of Ireland, if jurisdiction over the reserved subjects was not conferred upon a common authority.

Joint Parliament Rejected

An All-Ireland Parliament would not under existing circumstances be accepted by Northern Ireland. Such a parliament was precisely what Ulster had for many years resisted by all means at her disposal, and her detestation of it was in no degree diminished by the local institutions conferred upon her by the act of 1920.

The government of Northern Ireland was certain that no paper safeguards could protect them against maladministration, and any discussion would be fruitless unless His Majesty's ministers consented to a withdrawal of the proposal for an All-Ireland Parliament.

Two Separate Dominions

Mr. Lloyd George, wrote Sir James on November 14, noting with regret his refusal to enter the conference unconditionally. The Ulster Premier's counter-proposal that Southern and Northern Ireland should be constituted two separate dominions was in the British Government's judgment indefensible. The status of dominions, both nationally and internationally, was based upon a gradual amalgamation of large territories.

A place for two Irelands could not reasonably be claimed in the League of Nations Assembly or the imperial conference; and to demand the same national and international status for the six Irish counties separately was a proposal which he could not reconcile with the Empire's internal and foreign interests.

Sir James, replying on November 17, said Ulster felt that the arguments used as objections to the two dominions applied with equal force to the creation of one.

Summing up, Sir James said if Ulster was forced to leave the United Kingdom against the wishes of her

people, she desired to be left in a position to make her own fiscal and international policy conform as nearly as possible with the policy of the mother country, and to retain British traditions, currency, ideals and language, and in this way render the disadvantage entailed by separation from Britain as slight as possible.

In a further exchange of letters, Sir James said the publication of the correspondence would make it plain that it was not on Ulster's part that there should be a refusal to enter the conference with the British Premier, but that it was the Sinn Fein delegates who had refused to let them take part, unless they did so in a subordinate position to Sinn Fein.

On December 5 Mr. Lloyd George sent Sir James the articles of agreement of the Irish settlement, signed the previous night by the members of the British Government and the Irish delegation.

Dail Eireann to Decide

Mr. de Valera Will Be Pitted Against Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Eamon de Valera intends to fight hard at first acceptance of the Irish agreement by Dail Eireann, when that body meets on Wednesday to discuss the terms, and will not be content merely to express his dissent and perhaps fall in with a majority's ruling. This is the interpretation put upon yesterday's statement issued by the "President" in ministerial quarters here.

The various readings of the situation and estimates of strength of either party in the Dail, made in advance, are looked upon as unreliable in view of the fact that the members of the Dail constitute a body to a great extent unaffected by the current of public opinion outside it, accustomed to dictate what the public attitude shall be toward questions at issue rather than to interpret public opinion and to be ruled by it.

Thus while the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward the agreement, concluded and signed in London, is considered satisfactory as well as the attitude of the country as portrayed in the press, it is thought these things will count for little within the four walls of the room in the National University, which tomorrow will become famous as the scene of one of the greatest decisions of Irish history.

An Appeal to the Country

There Mr. de Valera's oratory and inflammatory zeal, with its appeal to those who do not weigh the ultimate consequences of refusal, will be pitted against the popularity of Michael Collins and the calm intellectuality of Arthur Griffith. The issue is in doubt and may remain so for two days or more.

For what it is worth the opinion is expressed in ministerial circles that the peace party in the Dail will win. In that event, and even if that expectation were defeated by a small majority, Mr. de Valera may appeal to the country rather than give up the struggle. In the country the influence of the Roman Catholic parish priests, exerted in favor of peace, would be more powerful than the similar expression of opinion on the part of the higher personages of the Roman Catholic Church would be in relation to the Dail.

If the Dail does not accept the treaty overwhelmingly, everything depends upon what Mr. de Valera chooses to do. He is not bound by any rules of procedure, for the Dail is outside the scope of the Sinn Fein constitution. Again this is a purely political organization distinct from the Irish republic, which has no legislation so far as is known.

Under these circumstances Mr. de Valera is untrammelled in his actions and the factor of personal inclination which influences the "President of the Irish republic" as such much more than tradition or precedent prevents a reasoned forecast being made of future events.

The Scene at Westminster

The line of defense to be taken in the Dail by the advocates of acceptance of the agreement is likely to take the form of an argument based on the constitution of the British Commonwealth. It may be pointed out that the British Commonwealth is ever changing, and every increase in power and status won by it as a whole will be shared in by the Irish Free State. The vote of the Dail may be taken on the second day of the debate, for it is expected that the speakers among the 120 members will not be few.

Meanwhile Westminster will be equally the center of interest on Wednesday, though a less dramatic ceremony is likely to be witnessed there. Unlike Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins, Mr. Lloyd George will face not his accusers but his admirers, not recriminations but praises for work well done. Those who raised their voices in criticism in the later days of the negotiations and earned the title of "Die-hards" will be strangely subdued, for their cry that the negotiations would fail was proved wrong in a single night. They are expected to change their ground and attack the government for a betrayal of Ulster, so-called.

In the House of Lords, by special request of Lord Curzon, leader of the House, the address in reply to the King's speech will be moved by Viscount Morley and seconded by the Earl of Dunraven, a fitting arrangement in view of the unique character of the occasion.

NEW PROJECT FOR SAVING GERMANY

International Loan Guaranteed by German Customs Duties Is Now Proposed to Enable Her to Meet Her Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Tuesday).—According to information which is valuable as indicating the trend of events, although its literal confirmation is yet hardly possible, the mission of Dr. Walter Rathenau at London has resulted in a project for the emission of an international loan of \$1,000,000,000, that is little more than 4,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Allies, it is represented, would approve such an emission which would be guaranteed by German customs duties, and which would be controlled and supervised by the Reparations Commission. Seven per cent would be paid in interest, and the proceeds of the loan would be reimbursable in 50 years.

Obviously, before this project is put into execution, there is need of negotiations with practically all countries in the world, for the whole point is that the loan should be worldwide Germany itself, allied countries, America and neutral countries would all be asked what share they would care to take in this immense loan and how much is likely to be subscribed by their respective citizens.

This is, of course, only one of a number of proposals for general reconstruction and stabilization which are now under consideration, but it really appears to have made some progress as the result of recent conversations.

Risks Not Considerable

There seems indeed no reason why this operation should not be successfully carried out, provided the Allies agree to the alienation of German customs for this purpose. The Allies, it must be remembered, have first call upon all German possessions, and it would be necessary formally to safeguard the interests of lenders by the allocation of sufficient guarantees. The debt would assume an ordinary commercial character, though on an immense scale, instead of the political character which it now has.

It is held that there is much to recommend it, and that the risks would not be considerable. On the contrary the placement of the money would, in the opinion of many experts, be excellent. Should the proposal be crowned with success, it is clear that there would be a change of attitude of the creditor countries toward Germany, and that it would be in their interest to assist in the restoration of this former enemy country.

Any menaces to German unity, any threat against German prosperity would be fatal, since it would put in jeopardy the claims of a multitude of people in all parts of the world. As, however, there might be need of means of coercion in the event of bad faith on the part of the debtor, careful study is necessary to strike a balance between menaces and assistance.

Decision Expected Soon

The evening newspapers here refer to the suggestion which is new, but which has taken shape during the past month. They indicate that a small portion of the loan may be placed without delay in order to permit Germany to meet her immediate obligations, especially those of January. This portion would not amount to more than an eighth part, perhaps a tenth.

The Allies would be satisfied by distribution in accordance with the percentages already laid down in the accords between them. If this is carried out German payments will be assured for two years, and at the end of that period Germany most certainly will be in a better position to fulfill her promises. It is stated that a definite decision will be soon announced. The existence of the Wiesbaden accord and of certain priorities in dispute complicate the situation, and their place in the general scheme will have to be determined. But the broad outline of the proposal is, if not accepted, at least regarded favorably.

Germany's Efforts

Though Next Payment Must Be Made Future Modifications Hoped For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, Berlin, Germany (Tuesday).—It is evident, as the Chancellor mentioned in a speech which he delivered last Sunday near Cologne, that the present week will see grave decisions on the reparations question taken in Germany. Today a series of cabinet meetings and semi-official conferences of leading financiers and economists took place in Berlin, at which the reparations problem was reviewed in all its aspects. Dr. Wirth, at a meeting of the reparations subcommittee of the imperial economic council held in the forenoon, delivered a striking speech of which the main outline has leaked out.

The Chancellor made it plain that the January installment of the reparations payment must be made, although

he was not without hope as to the possibility of the Allies consenting to some modifications in the later payments.

Dr. Wirth also emphasized the necessity of Germany balancing its budget, and said that the deficits on the railway and postal services must be absolutely wiped out. The problem as to how to make the January payment of 800,000,000 gold marks preoccupies financial opinion here. One view that the balance of the sum which the German Government still requires for such payment should be made from the Reichstag gold reserves meets with vigorous opposition, although no other way of obtaining the cash seems possible.

(Monday).—Dr. Rathenau's return from London is the great topic of the day here, although little has been allowed to leak out as to the result, if any, of his fortnight's mission to London. Dr. Rathenau this morning presented a detailed report to the Chancellor on the subject, which Dr. Wirth in turn presented later in the day to the full cabinet.

All newspaper comments tonight emphasize the gravity of the moment for Germany in that a solution of the reparations problem may shortly be reached by the Allies, but, as indicated, owing to the secrecy which has surrounded Dr. Rathenau's negotiations, the comment is not based on any definite information.

No great optimism prevails here as to a solution of the reparations question. Doctor Stresemann, leader of the influential German People's Party and one of Hugo Stinnes' associates, declared yesterday that, in view of the fact that the January and February payments must be made, there was no occasion for optimism on the part of the German public.

CHECK IS URGED ON IMMIGRATION

Hearings Begun on Measure Proposing Three-Year Suspension of Entry—Present Need of Closer Regulation Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House Committee on Immigration yesterday began hearings on the bill introduced last Saturday by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from the State of Washington, which would provide for complete suspension of immigration for three years, with the exception of relatives of naturalized citizens, for whom special provision is made. The committee will hear proposals from various sources during its hearing, as to modification of the terms of the bill and the advisability of substituting this plan for the 3 per cent alien admission plan.

The first witness, Miss Frances Kellor of New York City, who has just returned from an investigation of the immigration problem in European countries, told the committee that the greatest need at present is for the drawing up of some plan by which immigration can be regulated from this country rather than leaving the granting of visas and passports entirely to officials in Europe. Those seeking admission to this country have suffered great inconvenience, she said, through the lack of cooperation with immigration authorities here and in foreign countries. After all necessary visas and passports have been issued, immigrants often find, on their arrival at American ports, that the quota have been filled and that they cannot be admitted.

These people are often exploited by foreign officials, Miss Kellor found, especially in countries such as Poland, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, where the granting of the necessary passports is made the occasion for the payment of extortionate fees. Eighty-five per cent of the money used by immigrants in coming to this country is furnished them by their relatives in America.

As a remedy for these conditions, Miss Kellor urged the committee to consider the advisability of a scheme whereby payment for the passage of immigrants coming to relatives in this country may be made direct to the steamship companies, after investigation and the issuing of permits by immigration authorities here. This would permit regulation from this side, and would prevent exploitation of aliens by foreign officials, she asserted.

MARSHAL FOCH SAILS FROM UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—After about six weeks in the United States, Marshal Foch sails for home on the French liner Paris today. At the Engineering Societies Building yesterday he was made an honorary member of the four engineering societies, civil, mechanical, mining and electrical. This was the first time anyone had been so honored. At the Bar Association he was given a degree, at the French Institute he was presented with a sword bearing the arms of the United States and France, the French Institutes in the United States and of Lorraine, and at the Hotel Commodore he was guest of honor at a dinner given by Governor Miller.

INDIAN AGITATORS ENFORCE BOYCOTT

Absence of Natives When Prince of Wales Arrived at Allahabad Said to Have Been Caused by Threats of Violence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Prince of Wales' visit to Allahabad has been met with an almost complete boycott organized by the Indian National Congress and Caliphate agitators. Profound indignation has been aroused among all Europeans, Eurasians and also among the vast numbers of Indians themselves. When the Prince arrived the profusely decorated streets were deserted with the exception of a few thousand Europeans. Shops were all shuttered and a general hartal, or strike, was in full swing.

Although at first sight it would seem to be a great victory for the Non-Cooperative movement, its full significance is apt to be overestimated in Bombay on the Prince's arrival the hartal, which had been prepared for months beforehand, resulted in violent rioting from which the authorities did not fail to gain a lesson. In Allahabad, despite Mahatma Gandhi's denunciation of the methods adopted in Bombay, the authorities took the precaution of arresting the extremist leaders rather than trust to Mr. Gandhi's influence to prevent disorder.

This firm action on the part of the Government of India is thought to have precipitated matters, in so far as the remaining section of Extremists through rank intimidation so traded on the fears of the population as to prevent the continuance of business. The Congress and Caliphate "volunteers" were mainly responsible for the success of the boycott by intimating that any native on the line of the procession would be liable to be shot. Likewise shopkeepers were informed by the volunteers that anyone daring to remain open would have his store pillaged by the populace.

Action Condemned

The Viceroy has expressed surprise at this open flouting of the law in the action of the volunteers, an organization which had been proclaimed and declared illegal. It is expected that further firm action on the part of the government will follow.

The immediate effect of the indignity offered to the royal representative of the British Crown will be to strengthen the government's hands, for it is felt that this act of rank discourtesy will be universally condemned.

It is expected that Mr. Gandhi will disclaim all responsibility for the action taken by his followers in Allahabad, but this will in no wise prevent the government holding him and the leaders of the Caliphate movement directly to blame. It is considered that a definite challenge has been thrown down which cannot be ignored without the whole of the government ultimately ceasing to function.

The authorities are going to carry out their proclaimed program of arresting the leaders of both the Non-Cooperative and the Caliphate movements, and it remains to be seen just how far their followers will support the extremists and seek martyrdom in imprisonment.

The Government of India has come to the conclusion that the time is now ripe to separate the few extremists from the rank and file of their deluded followers. It is the firm impression that the people of India on the whole are heartily tired of the continued tyranny of the extremist leaders who are continually forcing hartals on towns regardless of the feelings of the inhabitants.

Mr. Gandhi Lying Low

Little has been heard of Mr. Gandhi, and his whereabouts seem to be known only to the authorities. What his object is in lying low cannot for the present be disclosed. In any case the Government of India is determined to continue its purpose of suppressing violence with a firm hand.

As to the Non-Cooperators they are now in the cleft stick of fulfilling their pledges to their adherents while at the same time being faced with the determined policy of the government.

It is not considered improbable that the provincial government's action in declaring the congress and the Caliphate volunteers illegal has been instrumental in forcing the hands of the Non-Cooperators. In any case their action in Allahabad will cause them to lose prestige throughout the British provinces, while in the Indian states, which are under the rule of native princes, loyal supporters of the British Crown, their cause will be a dead letter.

Meanwhile the latest reports state that the districts of Amherst, Hanthawaddy, Insein, Mandalay and the town of Rangoon in Burma have become proclaimed areas under the Seditious Meetings Act.

GUATEMALA'S STATUS

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—The provisional government has requested that the Legislative Assembly consider the validity of Guatemala's adherence to the federation of Central America. Officials declared that they desired to have the opinion of the people in regard to the question. They expressed willingness to participate in the federation if the people approved.

JAPAN'S DESIRE TO SAVE BATTLESHIP MUTSU MAY CAUSE THE SCRAPPING OF EQUAL TONNAGE OF SMALLER VESSELS

Tokyo's Acceptance of the 5-5-3 Ratio Believed to Depend on Retention of Her New War Vessel, and Delegates From Chief Powers Are Devising New Schedule Which Will Not Decrease Weight of Ships Destroyed

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I trust that the treaty goes to the Senate it will have included in it a prohibition against the use of submarines and a further prohibition against their manufacture."—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

"I am in favor either of complete abolition or of limitation of the total tonnage possessed by each nation."—Vice-Admiral G. A. Ballard of the British Navy.

"I am delighted that the satisfactory and far-reaching agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan has been successfully negotiated at Washington."—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London.

"The Washington Conference is a brilliant success."—René Viviani.

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WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night.—There are unmistakable signs that the Conference is getting through its work.

Mr. Briand is gone, Mr. Viviani goes today, when the work of representing France will pass into the hands of Mr. Sarraut. The British delegation sails on the thirty-first, which means that the real work of the Conference is expected to be over by Christmas. The new year will see the details left to be wound up by the resident Ambassadors, as was long ago indicated in this issue. Meantime, and because of this, the committees are working all day to get through their labors.

The question of Yap has been settled satisfactorily, as was pointed out last Saturday, in a separate agreement between Japan and the United States. Simultaneously Japan has agreed to the American naval ratio, though it is possible there may be a slight modification which may save the Mutsu and the West Virginia on the terms of allowing Great Britain to replace herself.

Her older ships during the holiday. If the bargain is made it will, all the same, be a departure from the thoroughness of Mr. Hughes' original proposal entirely in the interests of militarism and will show, to that extent, an unwillingness on the part of Japan really to disarm. Great Britain is pressing for a much more thorough disarmament. Great Britain wishes to rule out the submarine or at least largely to reduce the numbers under the American scheme. The British Admiralty will not admit that the submarine is a legitimate defense.

Only under exceptional circumstances, it contends, did it ever stop or interfere with the battleships during the war and its defensive value in guarding the coast was therefore practically nil. What it did do was the essentially offensive work of attacking and sinking mercantile shipping. It was piratical work, and it is to such piratical work that it will be put by any desperate or unscrupulous nation in future wars. As for the naval ratio Great Britain accepted that wholeheartedly at the beginning. But this acceptance was of course conditional on an all-round agreement, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that Great Britain would let her own hands while allow-

ing perfectly free hands to France across the Channel, and to France and Italy in the Mediterranean.

While the final details of the naval program are thus being fought out, the separate negotiations between China and Japan over Shantung are also being brought to a conclusion. Today the Japanese reply to the Chinese demands was delivered. It does not get as far as reducing the matter to a cash payment for expenditure on the development of the sphere, but that is where it will eventually have to arrive if it is to be acceptable to the Chinese. These negotiations, as well as the negotiations over Manchuria, are of course, outside the orbit of the Conference, and yet they are perhaps more vital to the success of the Conference than anything else. To make it difficult to fight is most desirable. To reduce the intolerable burden of peace defenses might, curiously enough, if the matter stopped there, almost tend, in one way, to encourage war. The real way to get rid of war is obviously to abolish causes of war, and one cause for war will never be abolished so long as a great and rich country like China lies open to predatory attacks of more militaristic nations. Therefore, the sooner it is realized that China belongs to China and not to nations "on the make," the better for the peace of the world.

Admiral Baron Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, refrained from making public an inkling of the answer of his government to the American proposals for limitation of the 5-5-3 ratio. It is clearly indicated, however, that the answer of the Japanese Government in some way or another makes the acceptance of the ratio contingent on the retaining of the Mutsu.

This determination on the part of Japan has compelled the Conference leaders, that is the "Big Three," Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation; and Baron Kato, to hold a series of conferences during the last 48 hours for the purpose of working out a formula which would permit Japan to keep the Mutsu, while at the same time upholding the Hughes ratio and the maximum tonnage to be permitted to each of the three powers.

May Not Affect Total Tonnage

If this is the correct situation, and there is every indication that it is, the problem now is to determine what compensation is to be made to Great Britain and the United States in consideration of the decision to yield to the Japanese determination not to scrap or sink the Mutsu.

Messrs. Hughes, Balfour and Kato held another conference late yesterday during the progress of which, it was understood, naval experts were summoned to the State Department, presumably for the purpose of discussing

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the readjustment in capital ships that would result from the retaining of the Mutus.

There is every reason to believe that Secretary Hughes has decided to yield a point to Japan on the Mutus, without, however, yielding an iota on the ratio proposition and probably without increasing the total tonnage permitted each of the three powers. This means that if the biggest of the Japanese battleships is to be kept on the battle fleet list, it will be necessary to decide what ships the United States and Great Britain shall get by way of compensation and also which of the older battleships are to be disposed of, if the total tonnage of the Hughes program is to be kept intact. The belief is that the American delegation will hold out against an increase in total tonnage as well as for the 5-5-3 ratio.

Proportionate Reduction

On this assumption, it is indicated that the adjustment will take the following form:

1. Japan, while accepting the 5-5-3 ratio, would retain the Mutus.
2. The United States would not scrap two of the capital ships condemned in the Hughes program as originally placed before the Conference; the two nearest completion are the Colorado and the West Virginia, each of them now about 95 per cent completed.
3. Great Britain would be authorized to build two ships of similar caliber during the naval holiday.
4. If the tonnage in the Hughes plan is to be maintained, each of the three powers would drop a proportionate amount of tonnage from the older ships that were not intended for the scrap heap under the American program as originally drawn up.

One important consequence of the readjustment compelled by Japan making a point of honor of the Mutus would be that the naval holiday of 10 years would go by the board. Great Britain's quota would be hopelessly out of proportion unless she could place in commission ships of similar caliber as the Mutus, Colorado and the West Virginia.

Building Would Continue

This upsetting of the naval holiday proposal accords to the viewpoint set forth by Great Britain when the American program was outlined, namely that a better policy was to permit a moderate amount of building from year to year so that a certain amount of the shipbuilding and construction equipment could be kept going at all times, but at a minimum amount of expense.

The two ships which the United States would scrap from the bottom of the list are the Delaware and the North Dakota, commissioned in 1908 and of 20,000-ton displacement. The Settsu of 21,000 tons, built in 1911, would be dropped from the Japanese Navy. The completion of the Colorado and the West Virginia, both of which have been launched and are near completion, would save \$50,000,000 of the \$320,000,000, which the United States stood to sacrifice under the destruction program.

One result of the readjustment now in progress is to increase materially the strength of the three major fleets. The battleships that will be dropped to keep the tonnage at the Hughes maximum are practically obsolete as compared with the Mutus or the Colorado. The British will probably seek to make up for the increase in the efficiency of capital ships by a drive for the abolition of the submarine in toto.

Navy Blocks Step

The British delegation has already indicated to the Conference that Great Britain is ready to sink every submarine she possesses and to abstain from building any in the future. The principal opposition to the policy is met in the Navy Department in Washington. It is not the case, as has heretofore been set forth, that the opposition comes mainly from the smaller powers that rely on the submarine as a defensive weapon. These smaller powers are following the lead of the Navy Department here.

While the opposition of the department is formidable, Great Britain has a great advantage in the fact that sentiment is growing in favor of the idea for which she is contending. It has already become an issue in the hands of such men as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has few equals when it comes to rallying sentiment. The Idaho Senator has clearly indicated that a treaty which does not provide for the abolition of the submarine, poison gas and other inhuman forms of warfare will not pass muster with the real friends of disarmament.

Shantung Question Open

Apart from the discussion of the naval question, the principal interest in the Conference activities yesterday related to the question of Shantung and particularly the railroad, which is still being debated by the Japanese and Chinese delegates.

Little or no progress was made yesterday. That much was admitted by members of both delegations. The reports that went out to the effect that Japan has virtually accepted a money payment instead of one-half interest and one-half control of the railroad and the mines was somewhat premature.

China, it is true, has submitted her counter-proposal for a money payment that would compensate Japan for what the latter country claims to have sunk in the railroad and mining properties in the leased territory. Yesterday's discussion was entirely confined to the examination of the Chinese proposal. At the end of the session it was stated by no less an authority than Masanao Hanhara, member of the Japanese delegation, that he did not exactly understand what China's proposals amounted to and on behalf of the Chinese delegation it was stated that "progress was unsatisfactory," and that Japan's position was a mystery.

It is understood, however, to be the fact that Japan has intimated through

her delegation that she is eventually prepared to accept a money settlement; such an intimation is said to have been made to the British and American delegations, which stand in the rôle of friendly counsel in the Shantung controversy. For the moment, however, Japan is moving cautiously from point to point, non-committal at all times and at all times maneuvering for a better position from which to bargain.

Furthermore, it is the belief that the compensation for the railroad which China will have to make will not be decided here at all; it is a question involving an examination of what Japan has actually expended on the railroad and the mines. For this reason it is proposed that the compensation be decided on by a special commission representing China and Japan and with American-British members on it which will agree on a fair valuation on the actual site of the properties. This will, in all probability, be the ultimate solution.

Democrats Are Silent

Treaty Opposition Expected, but Republicans Are Not Disturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—New opposition to the four-power Pacific treaty developed unexpectedly yesterday among staunch Democratic followers of Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations, throwing a different light on the approaching fight for ratification in the United States Senate.

This opposition first manifested itself in a cloak-room session of Democratic senators at which it was proposed that the minority party of the Senate line up against the pact as it did in the case of the German treaty. Those who attended the session gave it out as their intention to pursue, for the present at least, a policy of "silent opposition."

It is significant that the leaders of the new opposition are the two Senators from Virginia, Carter Glass and Claude A. Swanson, and Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi. They are counted upon as among the strongest champions of the League of Nations in the Senate and their loyalty to the former leader of their party is unquestioned.

Republicans Unruffled

Reports of this meeting, especially in view of the activity of Senator Glass, who is one of the Democrats closest to Mr. Wilson, gave rise to rumors at the Capitol that the former President himself is opposed to ratification of the four-power treaty and is advising his friends in the Senate to stand against it. These rumors, however, were not substantiated by any official.

Just what course the Democrats as a body will take is not yet determined. Regardless of the dissatisfaction that is growing in Democratic circles, the Administration, however, is counting upon Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, one of the American delegates to the Conference, to bring the Democratic vote into line. That he will be able to deliver enough Democratic votes to make ineffective any combination of Democrats with the "irreconcilable" group is regarded as almost certain. Administration leaders in the Senate are not greatly perturbed over the way things are going, but they are showing some signs of uneasiness over protests in certain quarters that Japan, through the Pacific agreement, has secured far more out of the Conference than any other nation. This is the opinion of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and it is the opinion shared by many other Democrats who were counted upon to support the new treaty.

Yap Treaty Opposed

Rumblings of dissatisfaction over the agreement between the United States and Japan with regard to the Island of Yap also are proving a disturbing element in the Senate situation. This dissatisfaction exists in Republican as well as Democratic circles. Thus far most senators are refraining from making comment on the agreement until they familiarize themselves with its terms. But it is likely to stir up trouble in the Senate for the Administration which will prove embarrassing during the sessions of the arms Conference. "Irreconcilable" senators speaking through James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, condemned it as they did the Versailles Treaty and indicated that they would fight its ratification.

That provision in the agreement by which the United States is to suspend its right to maintain cable or radio stations on the island as long as Japan makes ample provision for them herself called for particular criticism from both sides of the chamber.

"It looks to me as though we should be placed in a position of having the Japanese 'listening in' on any message we might wish to transmit to, from or through Yap," commented Senator Reed. "It seems to me as though under the agreement the United States surrenders all of her substantial rights in Yap or any other 'mandated' possession of Japan in the Pacific. I don't like it at all."

Japan Gained by Treaty

Sensors pointed out also that Japan not only would retain possession of Yap and all other former German insular possessions south of the Equator in the Pacific, by the expressed consent of the United States in a separate pact, but she is promised protection from aggression under the terms of the four-power treaty.

Further objections to the four-power treaty were advanced by Thomas Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, who declared that it "relieves Great Britain of the odium and burden of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and fastens part of that burden and odium on ourselves." He also

protested that it takes Japan into a political partnership with the United States and "therefore on an equality."

Other Democratic Senators, among them Lee S. Overman, Senator from North Carolina, took the position that Japan is gainer by the pact. "Japan gains by the four-power treaty far more than she loses by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance," said Senator Overman. "In the new agreement, three powerful nations, the United States, Great Britain and France, join in recognizing her right to retain her insular possessions in the Pacific and in promising to join her in resisting any aggression, armed or otherwise, against any of her insular territory there."

"This new treaty unquestionably places at her disposal the immense moral weight, at least, of the combined military and naval forces of the United States, Great Britain and France, which, coupled with her own, ought to prove most encouraging to her in her already strongly entrenched position in the Pacific and the Far East."

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, one of the leaders among the "irreconcilables," came out against the four-power treaty in a denunciatory statement yesterday, declaring that it was a "surrender of our national security," and that it had "all the inequities of the League of Nations with none of the virtues claimed for that document."

Mr. La Follette asserted that the treaty as it stands binds the United States to recognize the right of the British Empire and Japan to "the vast territory in the Pacific seized by these powers under the Treaty of Versailles," which territory, he added was divided in accordance with an arrangement negotiated in secret by Japan and Britain before the United States entered the war.

New Conference Proposed

World's Industrial Relations May Be Text of Next Washington Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is in the air that there will be an international economic conference soon after the Conference on the Limitation of Armament is brought to a close, and the possibilities are that it will be held in Washington, although there is a desire on the part of officials here to avoid direct comment until the end of this Conference is plainly in view and the extent of its accomplishments known. No official will do anything at this critical moment to hazard the success of the work of the Conference.

President Harding has invariably put aside inquiries on the subject with counter remarks to the effect that it was well to finish up what is in hand before embarking upon new enterprises. Until yesterday he had discouraged any proposal that such a conference might be initiated by or held in the United States, but at his conference yesterday afternoon he merely withheld comment.

It was learned last evening that this government has no direct proposal before it from any European government, but it is quite well aware that certain European governments are eager to have the United States participate in restoring the economic balance of shattered Europe. This government has, however, taken the stand that the basis of economic recovery as well as of political stability depends upon the method of adjusting the German reparations question, and that is solely a European problem.

Reparations Conference

"Our people cannot successfully enter until those who have control of the reparations have settled this major issue upon so sound an economic basis that we can look upon the future of Europe with confidence," Herbert Hoover said a few days ago.

It is reported from Europe that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand are to confer in regard to the German reparations question at a meeting to take place in the south of France next week. If they were able to work out a program which recommended itself to the approval of the American Government there might be a chance of the United States participating in the conference for the consideration of the general economic situation.

Hands Tied on Austria

Meanwhile the United States finds it difficult to get even so small a portion of the work of reconstruction as the foreign debt refunding bill accomplished. The deplorable situation in Austria is in part due to the fact that the United States has not been able under existing laws to defer payment of claims for foodstuffs. Other nations have agreed to a deferment of payment of their claims and the United States would do so if it were possible, giving Austria an opportunity to get on her feet. The Administration has been vainly trying to get requisite legislation to deal with the matter of foreign loans and to make adjustments essential to the development of trade and the restoration of stable conditions.

A bill finally passed the House providing for a commission of five members to deal with the refunding of foreign loans, but it was blocked in the Senate. It is expected to come up again within a few days and many petitions have been received by Senators asking for favorable action on it, in order that relief may be afforded where it is most needed.

It is not only Europe that is urging the holding of an economic conference in the United States. The General Committee of the Limitation of Armament, a citizen body composed of 30 members representing a wide variety of interests, declaring that an international economic conference would be as vital to the commercial and industrial relations of the world as the present Conference on the Limitation of Armament is to its political and

diplomatic relations, urge that the government call such a conference.

This move, and that for other continuing conferences, have received the endorsement of many prominent persons, among them President Lowell of Harvard University, who says, "So long as conferences can remove causes of war, all Americans who desire to prevent war should favor repetition of such conferences. If to remove future causes of friction, and to restrain countries that are liable to break the peace of the world it is helpful that nations should associate together, this should be done, theories and catch-words to the contrary notwithstanding."

Henry W. Farnam, political economist of Yale, says, "Being convinced that the prosperity of the United States is linked up with the prosperity of the rest of the civilized world and that no permanent prosperity is possible without peace, I welcome every step taken by the Administration to secure through open discussion the settlement of international problems."

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore makes this statement, "I share the general conviction that modern armaments are not only a waste but also a direct cause of war, and that the evil must be corrected by a common understanding among the great powers. In order to bring about even a reduction of armament worth mentioning there must be something to take the place of armament; some international organization which will give the nations an assurance of safety and which has functioned long enough to prove its ability to provide that safety."

CHINA HELD TO BE A UNITED COUNTRY

Dr. John C. Ferguson Says for More Than 4000 Years It Has Existed as an Entity While Other Nations Have Fallen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—It will become nations no older than the United States to decide that China is not qualified to govern herself, declared Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, in an address here before a church congregation.

"Although China may appear to the outsider to be in a state of political chaos, she is as united as any country has always been so. Consider this fact," said Dr. Ferguson. "For over 4000 years China has existed as an entity in the world, a homogeneous nation. She has seen the rise and fall of many powerful empires but still remains."

"Shall America, a nation of 140 years' standing, tell China that it cannot govern itself?"

"We should have resented interference, I dare say, during the Civil War if any of the European or Asiatic countries came over and announced that they must take over the government in order to stop so much killing and to protect their financial interests."

"China continues on her way and should be allowed to go that way and should be trusted to come out all right in the long run."

Dr. Ferguson asserted that China as a united country came to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington to ask for a reformation of the old spirit of exploitation toward her into a spirit of justice.

"If this attitude is not adopted," warned Dr. Ferguson, "China will be forced to develop into a strong military and naval nation for protection of her rights and this would be directly contrary to the principles of the Conference. Because of this I think we can look forward optimistically to the successful settlement of Far Eastern problems before the Conference ends."

The scrapping of the British-Japanese Treaty by the four-power pact, Dr. Ferguson held, marks the passing of agreements for offensive and defensive purposes between two nations rather than for the general good of all nations.

Dr. Ferguson stated that the nations at the Washington Conference are in more general accord than at the Paris Peace Conference. He said: "The misleading spirit of sentimentalism has been replaced by a great faith in the desire of the world for peace and the successful outcome of the Conference to that end."

He pointed to the great financial interests that China has in the Philippines and other Pacific islands without assuming that she can have political rights in these.

"China," he said, "is not an aggressive nation, it is modern in her demands at the Washington Conference. Her statesmen acknowledge the deficiency of their government, but just ask that the principles of justice be accorded while they are working out the problems of government. And, I think, China will get what she asks, for the principles of justice are in evidence at the Washington Conference."

SHIPPING PARAMOUNT

ISSUE SAYS MR. LASKER

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The future of America on the seas will be decided in the prairie states, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, told the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

"The dwellers of our coastal cities are naturally for a permanently established American merchant marine," he said. "It is the inland dweller, removed from direct contact with ships, who has felt a disinterestedness in American shipping that has almost amounted to an adverse prejudice if American shipping required national aid to insure its life."

Granting that the 5-5-3 naval program, or some equivalent, be adopted and that we have a naval holiday for

a term of years, the question of naval equality is not solved, because the nations possessing added convertible merchant tonnage have the preponderance of naval power. The claims for an American merchant marine must rest on its economic necessity to the American people as a whole.

"The farmer's direct and overwhelming interest in the overseas trade was proved not a great while ago in his pressure on Congress, which resulted in the passage of a bill over President Wilson's veto directing the resumption of the war finance corporation with authority to issue \$1,000,000,000 in credit for the purpose of aiding him in exporting agricultural and other products."

"As important as the railroads were in the wrestling of the Empire, so now, in the cycle of events, transportation on the sea becomes a paramount issue of the day, unless American statesmanship is bankrupt and American vision blind."

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS REQUIRE ATTENTION

Possibility of a Conference to Tackle Financial Troubles of Europe Now Favorably Commented On in British Press

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Rumors of the possibility of an international economic conference in Washington, which have been current here during the last few days, are the subject of comment in the London morning newspapers today. It is not assumed that such a conference has been decided upon, but the success of the Armament Conference has aroused hopes that the economic troubles of Europe may be settled by a similar gathering.

Connected with the rumors are more or less vague reports that Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand of France intend to go to Washington together after the French Premier's visit here next week.

The Daily Mail claims to have received information from Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George is unlikely to go to America for some time, but instead plans taking a vacation trip to southern France after the coming Parliament session.

On the other hand The Times says: "The suggestion is hazarded that after next week's conferences with Mr. Briand, Mr. Lloyd George might not deem the moment inopportune to lay the whole question of the needs of shattered Europe before President Harding, who undoubtedly has the warmest sympathy for the stricken continent."

Popular Support Large

"Should Mr. Lloyd George take the initiative in appealing to him to summon another conference to consider world economic and financial conditions, the appeal, it is thought, might not be unavailing."

It is believed in any case that the conversations between the British and French premiers next week will take a wider range than the single question of German reparations, and this supposition is largely the basis of today's press speculation concerning a possible new conference in America.

The Daily Telegraph, while not regarding such a conference as yet more than an idea, says the idea has very considerable popular support. "No single European government feels able to take the initiative or confident that if it should do so, its action would meet with approval," says the newspaper.

"But fortunately the progress of the present Conference has given much increased solidity to the conception of a conference under American auspices to examine the economic situation of the world. No European government can afford any appearance of urging such action on Washington, and the least hint thereof would only tend to defeat its own end."

After discussing some of the difficulties in the way of such a plan, the newspaper suggests that "any American initiative would be welcomed with enthusiasm by every enlightened government."

A Welcomed Development

The Morning Post's financial editor, forecasting some sort of international economic conference before long, says: "Such a conference, if participated in by America, would undoubtedly be a welcome development." He does not see much hope in such a step, however, urging that "the principle of self is indispensable to working out the problem."

The Westminster Gazette thinks that, provided an agreement can be reached between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George, there would be an enormous gain to the world if American consented to become a party to discussions of reparations questions.

"Such a conference as foreshadowed by political gossip," it says, "is an essential preliminary to a world settlement, and such a conference would be comparatively fruitless if America is not prepared to take a full, if not chief, part in the deliberations. . . . But, unless a real agreement is reached between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand, nothing could be less desirable than that France and England again should go to America and reopen their controversies there."

FILIPINOS CHARGE PREJUDICE

MANILA, Philippines—An investigation of conditions revealed in the Wood-Forbes report has been ordered by the Legislature. The investigating committee, composed of five members of each house, will report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature for use in framing representations to President Harding regarding portions of the report which many Filipinos regard as prejudicial.

WOMEN OF BRITAIN SUPPORT CONCLAVE

Washington Conference Finds Support at Notable Women's Gathering—Cooperation Is Asked of Women Abroad

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A notable demonstration took place in Central Hall, Westminster, recently, when delegates from all the principal women's religious, civil, educational, political and social organizations of England met together to unite in sending a resolution in favor of world-wide limitation of armaments, to the women of the United States. The latter part of the resolution read:

"We intend that no great war such as the war whose end we celebrate today shall ever take place again, and we heartily welcome the Conference for the Limitation of Armament and other purposes in Washington. We hope that our sisters in America will join with us in creating such a public opinion as will insure permanent peace in all civilized countries."

Those who have the cause of world peace at heart will remember Lord Robert Cecil's address last summer on the limitation of armaments in Balliol College, Oxford, where he emphasized the practical precautions needed to insure that no one nation should be able to take advantage of its less enlightened neighbors and arm in secret. He also stressed the need for the moral support of an awakened and progressive public opinion. The women's demonstration of Armistice Day, 1921, may be said to have carried on the argument where Lord Robert paused, and to have sounded a bugle call from heights as yet unsealed by earlier pioneers of the great peace idea.

Vision of a New World

Lady Frances Balfour in her opening address reminded her audience that some 40 years ago, a group of statesmen, including Gladstone and Ruskin, were gathered together at Hawarden, and one of them said to Ruskin (one of the earliest pacifists) that to realize his ideals he would require a new world, whereupon Ruskin replied, "Yes, a new heaven and a new earth, for the former things are passed away." This longed-for vision of a new world, said Lady Frances, was today's outlook, and women could contribute to it in two ways—by "faith in their religion" and "the courage to assert and uphold it." Moral courage was the dominant quality of this woman's crusade, for the League of Nations was a spiritual crusade, and "you must convince people that the way of peace is the way of God."

Lady Astor made earnest, loyal reference to the glory, valor and self-sacrifice of the soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice in the great war. Conscious of what Armistice Day meant to those whose loved ones had sacrificed their all, and speaking with a gentle, almost diffident simplicity, which deepened into strength and purpose as her thoughts unfolded, she said quietly and clearly, "It would be dreadful to forget them. Never, never, let us forget that." If we really desired peace we would be honest. Longing for peace without striving for it would be of no avail, and the strife lay, not abroad, but in our own individual natures.

Living for Peace

Lady Astor declared that it was living for peace that counted, and living it in the daily struggle with one's own temperament that achieved this most difficult of moral victories. Kaisers, politicians, industrial combines were effect, not cause; they were the result of what people themselves were thinking all over the world. To end war "we must first put an end to the greed, the fear, the ambition, the hate in our own natures." It was not easy always to love your own particular neighbor as yourself, but love, and only love, entertained in each individual heart would regenerate the social system.

Lady Astor was confident that the Conference in Washington would succeed, and that there would eventually be established; if not the original League of Nations, an association of all nations, which would maintain world peace. Only the world must "stop hating!" she said. Hate could no longer intimidate mankind. "No body is frightened of hate!" she declared, her voice ringing out with prophetic triumph. "Look out for the women who preach love! They're on the right path, and they're goin' to win."

Appeal to Every Woman

Miss Margaret Bondfield and Lady Bonham Carter both carried their audience in their subsequent addresses. Miss Bondfield pleading for every woman to rouse herself from the lethargy of self-satisfaction and hypocrisy, and to get busy over this supremely important, yet vital question of ending the carnage and destruction of mankind. "Were women going to awaken to the immorality of war?" she asked. It was a choice between the teaching of Nietzsche and of the Nazarene. They need not think that there was any protection left in material armaments. The world's refuge lay only in the recognition of Right as spiritual power. To be safe, they must rise to that state of mind where they recognized that "war is wrong for the twentieth century!" To be true, they must honestly live up to this assertion of faith.

Lady Bonham Carter said she felt assured that every one in the meeting was of the same opinion, therefore, in giving voice to their one common desire, and in sending this voice across the ocean to America, they were helping to make a great decision. England

and America united could determine the future of civilization. She was sure that it was not the memory of the horrors of the war that would put an end to war. Men were always ready to suffer in a great cause, but it would have to be some realization of "the tragic futility of it!" Today a distracted world cried for food, and work, and peace.

Windows Must Open on World

"We are going to pass this resolution unanimously," she affirmed, "but our part does not end there. This is the greatest cause we shall ever have to work for. We've got to bring faith to it, and passion. We have got to kill the idea of war in the minds of our children. We have got to organize the sanity and the kindness of the world to fight this madness. Now, days the windows of every home must open on the world. We cannot live apart from one another. In the war the conscience of England first led the way. Our responsibility is even greater today. Side by side with America, we have got to save the world again. Both the past and the future call to us, and we must determine that whoever falters, whoever hangs back, we mean to keep faith; we cannot betray this trust."

Japan Welcomes Pact

Four-Power Entente Called Great Contribution to World Peace

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Regarding the conclusion of the four-power entente for the preservation of peace in the Pacific at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, Baron Takahashi, the Japanese Premier, is quoted as declaring:

"The American President must be congratulated on the grandest contribution to the cause of peace ever recorded in history," he said. "The peoples of the world are likewise to be congratulated upon the most significant assurance ever given for the promotion of their welfare."

He expressed the hope that the nations cooperating in the cause of peace eventually would realize the absolute abolition of armaments.

In its editorial today, the "Jiji Shimpo" expresses hope for an agreement for the restriction of fortifications in the Pacific. It says the four-power entente will undoubtedly prevent hostilities, but says it fails to remove a source of sinister rumors regarding future relations. The editorial asserts that the treaty is "too loose and vague, and disregards Japan's vital interests thus far incurred by the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

The "Osaka Mainichi Shimbun" says the treaty is significant because it supersedes the League of Nations Arbitration Court for jurisdiction in Pacific disputes, while lacking stipulations regarding arbitration. The newspaper says the instrument is the corner stone for a more practical and more effective measure.

The "Asahi Shimbun" regards the pact as a powerful expansion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The treaty, it says, introduces a fundamental change in the traditional diplomatic policy of the empire and complicates more than ever Japan's international relations. The newspaper believes this should not cause anxiety after the Pacific clouds have been dispelled through its enactment.

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo" says if the Washington Conference is to be regarded as a success on account of the four-power treaty, it must be so in the sense that the Japanese menace is removed as a rebuff.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" accepts the pact with confidence, and expresses hope that the nations will strive to attain "the pinnacle of virtue contemplated therein."

Australian Security Insured

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—Australian newspapers welcome the four-power treaty of the Pacific. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, in a statement, says:

"The treaty is a magnificent achievement. It is especially significant for Australia. It insures our security. The Irish settlement and the Pacific treaty make the week one of the most momentous in the history of civilization."

Quadruple Treaty Signed

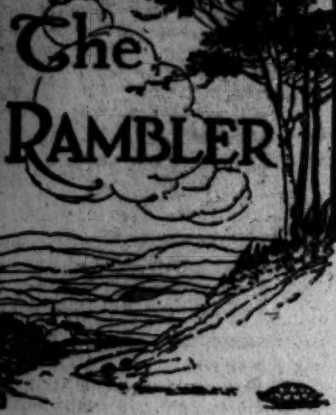
Plenipotentiaries of Four Countries Approve Document in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The quadruple treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan was signed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday, only the plenipotentiaries of the several countries, their secretaries and advisers being present.

The United States gave its approval on condition that the American-Japanese treaty regarding Yap, which was agreed to on Monday, be consummated before the four-power treaty should become binding. In making reservations, it was declared to be the understanding and intent of the signatory powers:

1. That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates, and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.
2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article I refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.



The Elegant Philosopher

It is a book and not a particularly old book that lies at my elbow; it is a small octavo, and though it was printed in 1772 and had its first printing in 1714, its pages show that it has never been much read. Bating the yellowing that the years put into paper, the sheets are about as fresh as when some journeyman bookbinder in George I's reign stitched them together. It has lain along with its two companion volumes on the shelves of a dignified old library since before the days of President Monroe's Message and has endured with much calmness the propinquity of county histories, navy registers and fiction featherweight in lightness. I am sure that I betray no confidence when I tell you that it belonged to Joseph Eckley in 1773, for here is Mr. Eckley's slim, high-shouldered signature and the date, and that later it belonged to Geo. Jeffrey, namely, in 1811. Mr. Jeffrey, I think, was less precise and careful than Mr. Eckley, and wrote a flowing, more dashing hand, with a broader nib to his quill. On the upper right-hand corner of the flyleaf some one, I think it was Mr. Eckley, though I am no expert in such matters, has written this note: "Old Continental Paper, 60 Dollars. 3 Volumes, so you see that in 1773, or thereabouts, men had a high cost at least of buying books. But Mr. Eckley bought his Shafesbury's 'Reflections' like a man, and so it is that we find them in New England, dozing in their rubbed calfskin, while outside the automobiles whirl and crunch in the frozen ruts, the wind howls fresh shot out of Hudson Bay, and the Greek fruit-seller dreams of Hellas, that is, he does for the purposes of literature, but more likely is thinking that trade will be brisker with the spring.

In 1773, the Continental States had not a few problems, there was no steam heat and the English language was spoken in all the thirteen colonies. The little nation, raw, inexperienced, with not too much to eat at times, was putting forth what strength it possessed and trusting God safely to bring it through the manifold trials and storms that seemed only to make stronger the character of a people already very strong. I have often thought that the antiquarian has been an ill friend to our forefathers, and dressed them in stage costumes and made them twiddle with old furniture and altogether made, or tried to make, them but figures in a museum. It is the commonest mistake in the world for those who love the past perhaps better than they know it, to play with it and to make its men and women mere manikins of picturesqueness, dolls in a house, quite forgetting that men do not achieve great things save by great thinking, or, if they like it better, character. The men that made the United States of America had character; they were no better and no worse in many respects than those that follow them and usually forget them, but they had a moral courage daring and lofty beyond most of us. It will depend upon the individual to what he shall attribute this; some will say that it was race and it will be hard to gainsay them; others will say that it was religion and those that like can uphold this view; but one thing is patent, what books they read were good books as a rule.

I do not suppose that Shafesbury's "Characteristics" is a great book or anything like it. I remember that as an undergraduate I read it and then blithely forgot its periwig sentences; only tonight as I look at it, the reflection comes to me that it is a much better book than a man would be likely to buy today, were he in such a turmoil of short commons and effort as must have surrounded Mr. Eckley when he paid his 60 Continental paper dollars 142 years ago. Perhaps he wanted a little quiet, some modicum of surcease from Samuel Adams and the adroit wisdom of Benjamin Franklin, so he bought the "Characteristics." With British frigates barking and fighting up and down the New England coast and popping shots into white church steeples, with musket flints as scarce as times as dragon's teeth, with public and private deb. spoiling honest men's sleep, it must have been a relief on a winter's night to put a log on the fire, draw close as might be with safety to a pair of silk-stockinged shins (the stockings likely darned) and by the light of the thin candle to read his lordship's easy-going sentences. Forgotten constitutions, forgotten proclamations, muster-rolls and broadsides; unregretted for the moment the vanished cargo of callimachos; forgiven the black Pompey that had so badly greased his master's riding boots that tonight they hissed and oozed before the snapping fire; Mr. Eckley sat and read the calm definition which the elegant philosopher gave to philosophy:

"To philosophize, in a just Signification, is but to carry Good-breeding a step higher. For the Accomplishment of Breeding is, to learn what ever is decent in Company, and beautiful in Arts; and the Sum of Philosophy is, To learn what is just in

Society, and beautiful in Nature, and the Order of the World."

To the Continental Mr. Eckley thus to minuet in company with his lordship through the great fundamentals must have been like gazing from a cold and noisy sawmill out on some urbane garden unexpectedly waited before him. Mr. H. G. Wells had not as yet written "The Outline of History," so our New Englander had to content himself with the idea of "The Order of the World," but for the period, as yet without the dawning radiance that the twentieth century enjoys, the phrase is a large one. "The Order of the World" is reassuring, but Mr. Eckley, no doubt, was still more pleased when he read that: "It is not Wilt merely, but a Temper which must form the Well-bred Man. In the same manner, 'tis not a Head merely, but a Heart and Resolution which must complete the real Philosopher."

It was a day of resolution and a great deal of it, as a fact of which Mr. Eckley was doubtless aware, though in his day the philosophical thinker had not advanced so prodigiously as he has today, when he asserts a free-man's independence of good breeding. In those Saturnian days, good breeding was still regarded as complement to the order of the world, and a man was still respected if he were well-bred.

Since 1773, we have moved and, let us hope, gone forward. Progress that is not sideways, as a writer once put it, can be as ready, indeed, none has the courage to deny it. Were Lord Shafesbury and Mr. Eckley to come back, I think they would admit the change; Mr. Eckley, of course, would take it to more easily than his lordship, that is, superficially, but Shafesbury hit on something permanent when he thought of the order of the world. We can see Mr. Eckley pointing to his lordship and telling the chauffeur, "He's a fine gentleman, but not imbued with democratic ideas," and the chauffeur thinking they were characters in the local pageant, and Mr. Wells shaking his head at their faulty outlines. And then, reader, we can see the order of the world snickering at something or other. J. H. S.

MERAN IN THE TYROL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The town of Meran in the Tyrol, situated on the southern slopes of the Alps and on the northern side of the valley of the Adige has, since the war, passed from the Austrian to the Italian dominion. Built close under the mountains, on either side of the swift-flowing Passier, which runs through the town to water the fertile lands below, and set amid some of the most magnificent Alpine scenery, Meran has long been a favorite with travelers in southern Europe. The whole of the Tyrol, of which Meran was formerly the capital, takes its name from the ancient Schloss Tyrol, a stronghold standing, a very type of an old-time fortress, upon a noble spur of the mountain, about 1200 feet above the town.

From the castle is seen at a glance the whole gradation and transition of natural beauty from the sunny luxuriant plains of the south to the perpetual snows of the northern peaks, the vines and figs and Spanish chestnuts, the golden patches of corn, the orchards and the red rocks of the porphyry mountain through which the Adige flows to join the Eisach at Bozen. A curious feature of the steep ascent to the Schloss is the way in which, all over the hillside, rise tall pinnacles of earth, each surmounted by a large boulder. The explanation given for this phenomenon is that these stones served, like umbrellas, to protect the ground beneath them from the rain, which, pouring down the slopes, but by degrees washed away the intervening mass and left them standing upon the column-like shafts of rock.

Meran, like the other regions of the Tyrol, possesses a fine, robust race of peasants, and, though the old gorgeous, brilliant-colored costumes have disappeared now, to be seen only in museums, or upon gayly-dressed dolls exhibited to tempt the traveler to purchase, the ordinary costume of today, chiefly in gray and green tints, with the knee-breeches, high boots, short jacket and hat, with eagle's feather for the men, the short full skirt and laced corset for the women, is both practical and picturesque.

For years the spring and autumn representations of historical "hero plays" based on the exploits of the Tyrolese heroes, such as Andreas Hofer, and performed by the people, were a characteristic event which it is hoped may not sink into disuse under the new regime.

SHIPS' LOGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Here in this Salem garret edged with dust,

Ships' logs bring back the romance of the days of the sea,

Of sailors gone and vessels claimed by rust,

Far in the splendid forties when the blaze of Asian mornings gleamed on tossing ways,

When bark and brigantine flared in the gales;

Winging to Salem from dim lotus bays,

And cluttered harbors filled with colored sails,

And "This day opens" runs in faded ink,

Scrawled by some stalwart mate off Java Head;

"Passed Table Bay"; we see the black hulls sink

On dim horizons as the page is read. A stirring age of ocean pioneers,

Whose history burns across the drifted years

THE NEW FOREST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
To the naturalist, artist, and the general lover of nature, the New Forest possesses special charms, which probably surpass any other part of rural England. It is a portion of primitive Britain, dating back to the Conquest, when, it is stated, William I ordered the forest to be formed and in so doing laid waste whole villages, hamlets and other property, including more than 20 churches, ranging more than 30 miles of country. Until the reign of William III the forest remained under natural growth, when the naval demand for oak timber for ship building was so great that an act came into force to inclose 6000 acres for the production of timber. These inclosures and others of more recent date are scattered over the forest and form some of the most beautiful and interesting of the woodland scenery.

At the present time the New Forest extends about 21 miles by about 13 miles, covering an area of 92,365 acres, of which 27,628 are occupied by villages, manors, parkland and other private properties, leaving about 100 square miles, or 64,737 acres, as crown land. Over this large extent of glorious country the public have a right to wander at their own free will.

A great charm of the forest is the beauty of its wonderfully varied landscape. In no other part of the British Isles can trees be found of such magnificent growth. The chief of these are oak, beech, ash, birch, and various kinds of firs. Among the oaks are several noted examples, such as the Knightwood oak, a tree with a trunk nearly 20 feet in girth, also the "King" and "Queen" oaks. A giant beech recently measured has a trunk of 18 feet in girth at five feet from the ground, and the spread of its branches exceeds 100 yards in circumference, the dense foliage casting shadow over the great bed of fallen leaves of coppery hue, covering the surface upon which the summer sun never penetrates. The great height of this wonderful tree is proportionate to its huge dimensions. Many other beautiful beeches occur in most parts of the forest. The same applies to the wonderful ash and birch trees, which seem to try to rival the oaks and beeches in their growth. Some of the inclosures consist mainly of gigantic firs; the enormous height attained by whole avenues of Douglas pines is remarkable.

Among the wild flowers we have come across in our rambles through the forest may be mentioned the lily of the valley, which is chiefly recognized as a familiar garden plant. It was in the depths of one of the wilder parts of the forest where we found the mossy ground, beneath the shade of dense foliage, spangled with the snow-white fragrant little flowers one May morning many years ago. On another occasion we met with a straggling bed of one of the rarest and most beautiful of the British wild flowers, the brilliant crimson wild sword lily (Gladolus illyricus). To see this rare plant growing in a wild state, one must visit its native haunts in the remotest part of the New Forest, its only locality, excepting the Isle of Wight, where it has been found. Another rare British wild plant we discovered at the same time—mid-July—and in the same part of the wood, was the elegant columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris). Like the sword lily, the columbine loves the shaded woodland; in a few parts of the country it can only be found in a wild state. A very interesting little plant abounding on the boggy ground is the round-leaved sundew (Drosera rotundifolia) which is in full display in July. This curious little plant is usually comprised of six or seven rounded spoon-like leaves of a pinkish flesh color. A glutinous fluid on the upper surface of the leaves makes them sparkle in the sunshine, hence the popular name of "sundew."

Various kinds of ferns flourish in the damp shady recesses of the forest, including the royal fern (Osmunda regalis). As regards the British Islands the New Forest stands unrivaled respecting insect life. In certain seasons favorable to insects many of the woods and inclosures are so prolific of butterfly life that one might readily fancy oneself in the midst of tropical surroundings. During certain seasons, sometimes extending to a period of three or four successive years, the abundance of some of the most beautiful butterflies is quite amazing, and may occur a lapse of many years when their numbers are greatly diminished.

The summer of 1881, again the early nineties were notable seasons for the profusion of insects. These were followed by comparative scarcity until 1918, when the whole forest was teeming with butterflies in wonderful variety. They were likewise abundant during 1919, but there is a dearth of all kinds at the present time. As may be imagined, the New Forest is naturally the haunt of a great number of birds; more than 280 species have been observed frequenting the district, including some very rare kinds. Formerly it was the chief habitat of that very interesting bird, the honey buzzard, which, however, must now be looked upon as a rarity. In early times, both the wolf and the wild boar roamed the forest and lingered there until the beginning of the sixteenth century. All three species of deer still exist, viz., the fallow deer, red deer, and roe. Foxes are abundant, and the badger and otter are not uncommon. The marten, known also by the name of the marten cat, may still linger in the most secluded spots.

As regards reptiles, all the three British species occur in the forest; there are the common harmless ringed snake, the little and rare smooth snake, and the adder or viper. Although the New Forest is the annual resort of a great number of tourists and visitors, they apparently keep only to the villages and highways.

One may roam all day long through the most delightful woods and inclosures without meeting anyone, consequently the wild and natural beauties of this charming place remain known only to the very few who wander from the beaten track.

THE ICE-CREAM MAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Joe is the first ice-cream man who ever clanged an alluring bell through the streets of the town that has since become a city. Others followed after, of course, but they never usurped the place of Joe. To this day, he rings the old bell from the driver's seat of the bright blue wagon that carried his first gallon can and leaves to his college-bred sons the running of the big ice-cream factory his thrift has procured for him.

Joe's position has remained unchallenged not because his ice cream is superior to that of others of his clan but because his wagon is drawn by the horse Pietro, who has a preference for strawberry ice cream and for going his own way which Joe never seeks to challenge. Pietro always goes where children are, and where children are Joe is reasonably sure of making a sale. Pietro, then, is half the reason for his popularity. The other half is Jack, the beautiful collier, who rides beside Joe on the high red seat and likes chocolate ice cream almost as well as Pietro likes strawberry.

Pietro and Jack have been Joe's faithful companions since the maiden trip of the blue wagon. Where formerly their journey took them through



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
They know that they have only to return to the wagon and get another

the principal streets, they now wander out toward the edges of the city where there are still mothers too busy to bring their children into town and therefore willing to have their treats brought to them. It's all the same to Jack and Pietro, however. Jack's duty is to guard, Pietro's to guide the caravan of delight, and it matters not which way they go.

In the old days when the gallon can represented so much muscle exertion on Joe's part and went such a little way there were not so many strawberry and chocolate treats for the four-legged members of the trio. It is only since Joe resigned in favor of the more productive machine which increased his supply of ice cream a hundredfold that Pietro and Jack cultivated their unusual taste. They did it of necessity. Summer days are long and ice cream is fleeting. When, at the end of a profitable day, Joe saw the remains of his chocolate and strawberry escaping from him in pink and brown streams, he decided that it would be better to give it to Pietro and Jack than to waste it. At first, he forced it on them but after a few days they were begging for more.

Nothing makes Joe laugh more than to see either of his beloved animals eating a full cone and liking it. The ice-cream man continually gives them lessons in generosity. He explains carefully the experience of sharing their sweets with the little children who so love ice cream. On a particularly warm day, when all hope of further sales is gone, Joe just says: "Well, Pietro, old boy, we'll give some to the kids, yes," and Pietro, who knows all the paths of the blue wagon by heart, just turns toward the street of the most children.

"Children want ice cream?" calls Joe, working the bell vigorously. "Joe give ice cream free today," and he has hardly finished when eager hands push up dishes and spoons, gathered apparently out of the air, to lap up all that Joe has left. Joe is especially generous to children. On days when they buy their own cones if they fall and spill them all over the sidewalk they know that they have only to return to the wagon and get another.

Joe, of course, does not like warm days for, generous as he is, he is first of all thrifty. His favorite weather is the rainy kind, for then all the families at home and getting bored when the friendly tinkling of Joe's bell rounds up the street and impromptu parties are decided on. Joe smiles a glorious smile as bearers of bowls and plates crowd about his wagon and waits on them all in turn without favor.

"You meet all kinda people going round," says Joe, "all kinda people. Some send the big dish with five cent. They think perhaps I fill it for them. Others vera nice. Yes, all kinda people like ice cream."

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SNAPPERS AND OTHERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
After six annual visits to New York our horizon was still bounded by Fifth Avenue and Broadway. We knew what Daisy Ashford would have called the "sumptuous compartments" of every picture dealer up and down the avenue, the color of every wall covering—

which varied all the way between pompous red velvets and gay grass papers—and even the names of the dusky satellites who at the word of command deftly drew forth pictures from curtained alcoves and later whisked them back to obscurity; Walter, Albert, George, and the rest. We had chuckled endlessly over "Heartbreak House," delighted in turn over "Rollo's Wild Oat," "Dear Brutus" and Granville Barker's golden fables, and seldom had we missed the Hippodrome pageant, but the rest of the city was merely squares on a map.

Such a state of things could be endured no longer. Yesterday I rebelled, turned my back on Degas, Gauguin, Matisse and all their tribe, and set out to explore with a vague notion that I would like to see the aquarium. The guide-book, provided in all hotel rooms for country bumpkins such as I, was full of helpful ideas. Take the subway to Bowling Green, said the guide, and then added a list of more than 20 notable sights all within walking distance of the aforesaid Bowling Green. Even the hopeful guide advised an early start, and suggested that two days might be better than one to cover the proposed itinerary—I should have said a week was all insufficient.

In the subway I found myself looking at everything with a new and expectant eye. I noted first that of the 10 men opposite only one was the purely Anglo-Saxon type—an eminently correct observation in the New York subway. I noted again that while some people read their papers, others read their neighbors' papers, and while some people "sat and thought" others just "sat." I might have noted more if the passengers had not all got off, and in a surprisingly short time there was Bowling Green and I was up in the sunshine again.

It was worth coming for, in front of me a stretch of grass, an iron railing and then the sea and behind the city's flanking. There, too, was the Aquarium, standing aggressively in the middle of Bowling Green, self-confessed the ugliest, shabbiest and most disappointing of all the buildings to be seen in New York. Worse still, it is shabbier inside than out.

You felt sorry for the seals. Small shallow ponds are no fit place for those great rollicking fellows, even though the keeper may be right when he says they delight as keenly in a good audience as any Broadway star, and if one feels of himself neglected he "lets a holler out of him" to bring the people round.

The smaller fry in the tanks provide endless entertainment. There is the long-nosed bony Gar, who rests quite still in the water looking for all the world like a Zeppelin in mid-air. There are the mud fish, as placid as Mrs. Gilbey and as little likely to be disturbed even by a squiffer. The designers who go pencil in hand to museums seeking inspiration among the treasures of ancient Egypt and Assyria might well come here, pastels in pocket, to glean color schemes among the fish. There was a kind of flat fish with a hump like a camel who would have served well as a model; he was a peach color softening to gray, with bright blue eye and lemon fin. His cousin, too, was an inspiration, with spots of fiery red shining through a shimmer of misty gray.

The labels seemed to be a trifle casual. The Gray Grunts, Pork Fish, and I think, the Blue Angels, shared a home and which were which you had to guess. However they were all of them vastly amusing, so were the Black Angels who swept majestically to and fro in the next tank with their long fins drawn out like the pinions of a wing—they might well have been called swallow fish had a change been desirable. And talking of names, now is the time to register a protest. Of all the fish in all the tanks none had the delicate beauty of the little fellows who wore daffodil yellow coats crossed with stripes of turquoise blue and had two dark bands circling the head and neck. Dulcote might have designed their costumes; Pavlova might have marveled at their grace. They should have been named, Heart's Delight, Sunshine of the Sea, or Joy of the Morning, but all the powers that rule such matters good rise to was—Snappers. It's a shame!

For finesse in the art of camouflage the laurel wreath must without question be given to the Fluke or Summer Flounder. The same powers seem to have made a happy shot here, for the fluke who is as thin as paper—or almost—can lie in the sand and look so like it you can't find him without looking carefully. His bright black eye might just as well be a pebble as not, and you think of Mr. Wells and his Invisible Man.

Who can tell! Today in the theater



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by merely pressing a button a boudoir scene blossoms into a majestic park; tomorrow we may carry electric batteries of our own and turn at will to a lamp-post, a banana skin, or a police-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Cleaning color schemes among the fishes

man on his beat. What a fillip that would give to ye old-fashioned jests and merry pastimes.

The Choice and the Egg

After a second month in England it became evident that two mysteries must be solved if education were to go further. Hobson was the man I wanted to know about first, Hobson of Hobson's Choice. In a vague way, on my side of the Atlantic, I had heard of him before, but I had never investigated his antecedents. Here he was constantly appealed to; his Choice, so far as a newcomer could make out, was no choice at all. He reared his head in all sorts of unexpected places; conversation veered in his direction, and after every reference to him on my part there was an uncomfortable pause, and a silent resolve to look him up at the earliest opportunity.

The other mystery was the Curate's Egg. Never had national jest so provoked a title! The Curate's Egg seemed as invariable an adjunct at meal times as marmalade. The Curate's Egg hove on the horizon long before a real curate. When the real curate was at length introduced, interest in him centered in secret wondering as to the whereabouts of his curious affinity.

In fact that egg hopped up, so to speak, off and on, all the first two months. It intruded itself in conversations, where Hobson had been forgotten. It created a distance between fellow speakers of the English tongue as had nothing else in the friendly land. Finally it became unbearable. Everything was put to one side until the enigma of the Choice and the Egg had been cleared up.

The investigation was carried on quietly. One dislikes to admit (after the second month) that there really is anything in a foreign land that one doesn't understand.

Hobson—his first name by the way was Thomas—proved easy. Every one had heard of him. He was traced to Cambridge. An unabridged dictionary, it may be remarked in passing, is one of the very best exponents of national jests. Thomas Hobson had let out horses to the students at the University. He had required each of his customers to choose for his mount the horse nearest the door. One's imagination fills in the details of this odd form of "free will." Etymologically, Hobson's Choice was a negation. At the next reference to him I smiled knowingly.

The Curate's Egg was a harder problem. I appealed to a friend in the matter. The curate, it seemed, belonged to comparatively recent times. He had been of a conciliatory turn, given to the sort of answers that turn away wrath. Once there was set before him a doubtful egg. This kind curate, so my friend told me, had declared to his host that his egg was good—in spots.

After that, I was quite at ease when my two new friends made their way into the conversation, and always greeted their appearance heartily. Indeed, after a while, I introduced them into company once or twice myself.

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ASTRONOMERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
On any clear moonlight night you can pass along Forty-Second Street, New York, behind the library to the north side of Little Bryant Park, and see astronomers looking at the stars and at the moon. Not two blocks from Broadway, that brightest street in the world, and not a block from the most crowded of all crossings under the sky, they stand and gaze, or crouch upon a stool or mat and squint through long brass telescopes, to see the almost invisible wonders of the night. These astronomers are of two sorts, those who sell their stargazing discoveries, and those who do not. The man with the longest telescope in the street, (it is as long as himself and half again) is so silently absorbed that nothing on earth can stir him; not the roar of traffic, not the clamor of passing crowds, not the curious and pertinent remarks of little boys who "wonder what he's up to, any how!" Evening after evening he sits there, with his glass trained on the moon that waxes and wanes. The great signal lights of Broadway flash word of the wares of the earth, and he never so much as notices them.

Not far from him is another astronomer with his telescope also trained on the moon. But he is not looking at the moon. He is looking at the passing people, and every now and again he calls out: "Come and see the mountains on the moon! Ten cents only! Take a long look! Clear tonight, and you can see a lot of mountains. Look at the moon!" Little boys seem to take most interest in him, and stand by hopefully and incredulously, to ask his customers if they really did see any mountains. "Sure," they reply. "Lots of them."

"But my dad says the moon's made of green cheese," offers a youngster. "Can't be. It's made out of mountains and snow. Gimme a dime and I'll show you," says the owner.

"But I ain't got a dime."

"Gimme a nickel, then, and I'll show you." The boy fishes in a pocket and draws out a nickel. Handing it over, he squats down on the pavement and gazes through the telescope.

"Can't see nothing. Yes, I can, too. Looks just like cheese. I said my dad knew what he was talking about. Cheese. That's it. Only it's Swiss cheese, not green cheese. I tell you, boys, the moon's made of Swiss cheese!" The boys go off, looking at the youngest astronomer with awe, and talking about mountains of cheese.

On nights of visible eclipses there is lively business, if the moon rides high enough in eclipse to be seen over the tops of buildings. Comets make crowds assemble. No doubt many people have their first sight of the two spheres of double stars through street telescopes, and of nebulous places in the Milky Way, that are full of wonder. Certain it is that after one glimpse at the sky through a telescope, on a cold and clear night, you come away with more of an idea of the vastness and wonder of all things than all the lights of Broadway can give you, and more of an idea of height and depth of the sky than you can get from gazing to the top of New York's tallest skyscraper.



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COURT TO DECIDE WHO OWNS RIVER

States of Oklahoma and Texas
and Federal Government Claim
Title to Red River Bed and
Valuable Oil Wells Under It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DALLAS, Texas—Testimony in litigation between certain oil companies organized in Texas and similar companies organized in Oklahoma, which litigation has in turn involved the State of Texas, the State of Oklahoma and the Federal Government, and in which the ownership of the bed of the Red River and certain lands on the south side of the present channel of the river is at issue, has been practically completed and decision by the United States Supreme Court on the issues in the case is expected to be rendered early in 1922.

Several thousand acres of land, under which oil has been discovered, and having a potential value of millions of dollars, are involved in the litigation. The land in question lies on the south side of the present channel of the Red River in Wichita County and embraces a portion of the oil fields discovered in that county.

When oil was discovered and it was seen that the river bed might be valuable for the oil that may be found under it, the question of ownership at once arose. As the bed of the Red River through the territory in question is constantly shifting, the question at once became larger and more involved than the mere ownership of the present river bed.

The State of Texas, the State of Oklahoma and the Federal Government all lay claim to the land. Treaty provisions under which Texas was admitted to the Union fix the southern bank of the Red River as the boundary, and the State of Oklahoma lays claim to all the land lying north of the southern bank of the Red River. While the Federal Government's claim arises out of the contention that the stream is navigable, and the beds of all navigable streams are reserved to the Federal Government.

Oklahoma claims the bluffs, which now are situated from a few hundred yards to a distance of 2000 yards south of the present south bank of the Red River, marked the south bank of the stream at the time of the execution of the treaty, and that the stream has since migrated northward leaving all the alluvial land on its southern side, and that all this land properly belongs to Oklahoma. The State of Texas claims that the south bank of the river at the time of the execution of the treaty was practically where it is now situated and that all the alluvial land on the south side of the stream properly belongs to Texas.

The real question thus simmers down to a determination of what was the south bank of the Red River at the time of the execution of the treaty which fixed the south bank as the northern boundary of Texas. In the determination of the answer to this question eminent scientists have been called to testify regarding the geological formations and to express their opinion as to whether the alluvial land involved in the litigation was built before or after the date of the execution of the treaty. Old surveys and old records of every kind bearing on the land in question have been brought into the case and the record now is extremely voluminous, containing several million words.

A Texas company, the General Oil Company of Houston, was the first drill on the land at issue and brought in a good well. Oklahoma residents at once laid claim to the land and filed proper papers in the land office to make valid such claim if the land really was a part of the State of Oklahoma. A controversy at once arose and the government of each state took action to protect its claims. The matter found its way into the state courts and a receiver for the property was appointed by each state. Armed conflict threatened for a time, when the officers deputized by the courts of Texas and of Oklahoma attempted to take charge of the property under the orders of their respective courts. The receiver appointed by the Texas court was first to take charge and he refused to be ousted even by the armed officers of Oklahoma.

At this point the Federal Government stepped in and in agreement with the states of Texas and Oklahoma, a federal receiver for the property was appointed and took charge of the property, which has been operated since by the federal receiver and the profits from such operation impounded, pending final disposition of the question of ownership.

A special commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the case, and hearings have been held at various points in Texas and Oklahoma and also in Washington, and all angles bearing on the case have been thoroughly investigated.

The land in question has been producing oil for the last two years and is still producing. The oil is being sold and receipts impounded by the federal receiver, who makes regular reports to the Supreme Court, under whose order he is operating.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The women rioters in the Kansas mining district did not meet with as great success in their raids yesterday as they did on Monday. They were able to get the miners to stop work in only one mine. In two mines near Mulberry which the women raided the miners refused to go out or pay any attention.

The women were working in groups yesterday instead of in one large body as they did on Monday. They blocked

roads and stopped motor cars loaded with miners. Red pepper and some rocks were thrown by the women when men refused to turn back from work.

In one instance a group of 70 to 100 women surrounded a group of 20 miners, took their dinner pails and beat the miners over the head. Milton Gould, sheriff of Crawford County, reported to state officials yesterday that there was no need to call out the national guard to help preserve order, as the local officials were able to cope with the situation. Bringing in troops, he said, would simply inflame the men to rioting.

Large groups of men accompany the women to all mines but take no part in parlaying with the working miners. State officials were inclined to view the outbreaks of the women in the mine district as a sort of comic opera affair that would continue for a few days and would then subside when their efforts did not meet with prompt success.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—What the farmers want from Washington immediately was thus stated here yesterday by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation.

The right to cooperate in the sale of their products; bogus milk driven from the land; a tariff upon farm products that will afford them the same protection as afforded to the manufacturer of other products. Mr. Campbell's speech before the stockholders of the Dairymen's League Inc., recalled to his auditors the recent speech in New York City by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, attacking the agricultural bloc in Congress. The farmer, Mr. Campbell said, was near bankruptcy but he was not asking alms. He sought no special favor, and he was grateful for every recognition of his equality before the law.

The primal cause of national industrial depression was the fact that the farmers were without money to put into the channels of trade and business. From them had been taken in 1919 more than \$7,000,000,000 of their \$18,000,000,000 farm products. If they could have realized the proportionate increase for their labor and capital that others had realized in 1921, the wheels of industry would be moving today. Before business could start and continue on a regular schedule, farm prices must be adjusted to the prices of other necessities and to the prices of other labor.

As for their demand for cooperation in selling their products, the farmers would "never accept a gold brick as an answer." They were encouraged by President Harding's statement in his message that "every proper encouragement should be given to the cooperative marketing programs."

President Harding's statement in his message that "every proper encouragement should be given to the cooperative marketing programs." The President backing them, the farmers would win. But unless they could get a law that would afford relief, they would fight, "on and on, until we can get a Congress that will give to us an even chance with other classes of our people."

Bogus milk should be driven out because it threatened to destroy the greatest farm industry and to undermine the welfare of the people. Men who denatured milk, replaced the butter fat with vegetable oil and then canned it and placed it on the shelf with honest milk, were a social and industrial disgrace, "counterfeiters a hundred times more dangerous than the counterfeiters of money." This cheap substitute found the readiest sale because it afforded greater profit.

The farmers protested against any policy that would send ships to other countries, with manufactured goods, highly protected, to be traded there for goods and other farm products, which entered the United States at low duty. This, though the kind of reciprocity asked for by some manufacturers and by South American countries, would ruin the American farmers.

The farmers thanked the President and Congress for the credit relief that allowed them to borrow upon good security, "some of the earnings of their toil." For this money they paid the same interest and secured its payment as simply as did the greatest interests who heretofore had it in keeping. But they repelled the insinuation that farmers had been specially favored in this legislation. They had merely been accorded rights that heretofore had been withheld.

They were also grateful for regulation of the grain pit, supervision of the packing industry and the emergency tariff bill, but these affected the whole consuming public and not the agrarian.

The Dairymen's League had accomplished the greatest victory for cooperative marketing ever won in this country. It had gained greater profits for the milk producer; those who had not yet joined the pooling plan would not stay outside when they became satisfied they could best serve themselves and their neighbors by coming in.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PALMER, Massachusetts—The reading of a Masonic manuscript which was read here September 13, 1820, and which was believed to have been lost more than half a century ago, marked

FARMERS' NEEDS ARE DESCRIBED

Leader of Milk Producers Says
Right to Cooperate in Selling
Goods and a Tariff on Imports
Are Needed by Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—What the farmers want from Washington immediately was thus stated here yesterday by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation.

The right to cooperate in the sale of their products; bogus milk driven from the land; a tariff upon farm products that will afford them the same protection as afforded to the manufacturer of other products. Mr. Campbell's speech before the stockholders of the Dairymen's League Inc., recalled to his auditors the recent speech in New York City by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, attacking the agricultural bloc in Congress. The farmer, Mr. Campbell said, was near bankruptcy but he was not asking alms. He sought no special favor, and he was grateful for every recognition of his equality before the law.

The primal cause of national industrial depression was the fact that the farmers were without money to put into the channels of trade and business. From them had been taken in 1919 more than \$7,000,000,000 of their \$18,000,000,000 farm products. If they could have realized the proportionate increase for their labor and capital that others had realized in 1921, the wheels of industry would be moving today. Before business could start and continue on a regular schedule, farm prices must be adjusted to the prices of other necessities and to the prices of other labor.

As for their demand for cooperation in selling their products, the farmers would "never accept a gold brick as an answer." They were encouraged by President Harding's statement in his message that "every proper encouragement should be given to the cooperative marketing programs."

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the observance here of the one hundred twenty-fifth anniversary of Thomas Lodge of Masons. The discovery of the manuscript was not made known until after the meeting had opened. The address was read in 1820 by Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, whose name, with that of Paul Revere, appears on the charter. The manuscript pays a glowing tribute to George Washington, who was a close friend of Thomas, and outlines the duties of a Mason to his fellow men.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The American Association of Port Authorities recently ended its four-day tenth annual convention in Seattle. Great Britain, Brazil, and France were officially represented, marking the first time a convention of this association had foreign delegates. Japan and other countries were also unofficially represented. More than 125 official delegates attended the sessions, which were held in the New Washington Hotel, Seattle.

Cooperation rather than cut-throat competition was urged as well as the use of larger terminals capable of handling bigger loads in less time. That foreign trade gateways should get down to a national basis and establish rates that will cause commodities to move by the cheapest routes was the sentiment expressed by J. Spencer Smith of New York, vice-president of the association.

During the convention it was brought out that the age of huge ocean terminals has come. One hundred and twenty feet has become the accepted width for ocean terminal transit sheds. Also, that to every 100 carloads of cargo it can handle from wharf to ship, the modern terminal today must have track storage for 1000 cars.

A third point decided upon by the association was the consideration of widening the scope of its conventions to include steamship stevedoring, and other interests concerned with the actual handling and transportation of cargo. Fourthly, the trolley menace was considered. The trolley has assumed tremendous proportions, causing a large loss annually.

President Thompson urged greater centralization of authority and complete severance of port management and policies. By resolution the association commended the War Department for its "effort to put water transportation of all kinds upon a sound basis and particularly approves the statistical and port facilities investigation now being conducted."

The convention voted to petition the governments at Ottawa and Washington, to pass laws to overcome the floating oil menace in harbors. The petition will point out the fire danger to terminals and shipping. The officers elected were: President, re-elected, Benjamin Thompson of Tampa, Florida; first vice-president, J. Spencer Smith, vice-chairman of the port of New York, authority and president of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation; second vice-president, J. H. McCallum, president of the California State Harbor Commission of San Francisco; third vice-president, Col. G. H. Kirkpatrick, president of the harbor commission of Vancouver, British Columbia. The office of secretary, which is a two-year term, will be filled by M. P. Fennell Jr., of Montreal, who has another year to serve.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against schedule rearrangements and curtailments involving cessation of the practice of allowing a one-half hour "layoff" for clerks working on the late night and early morning shift was registered at the meeting of Local No. 100 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. It was pointed out at the meeting that the character of the work of sorting required a rest period, and it was urged that the changes adversely affect the morale of the service in the face of a busy holiday period. The "layoff" has obtained for 30 years and has been widely advertised as a welfare feature. John A. Kelley, president of the local, was authorized to proceed to Washington to bring the matter to the attention of the Postmaster-General.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Another chapter in the fight for and against a return from 8 cents to the 5-cent fare was added yesterday when the Chicago surface lines company filed charges in the United States Circuit Court against the Illinois Commerce Commission. The surface lines alleged the commission had deliberately ignored the evidence submitted to it in hearings. The lines asked that the injunction against the commission's 5-cent fare order be made permanent.

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RACE TRACK NEWS AIDS GAMBLING

Proposed Legislation Against
Transmission of Betting News
Held Up Until Publishers
Present Views in Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Upon the plea that proposed legislation barring the transmission of race track and betting news through the mails, strikes at the "freedom of the press," the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday decided to postpone reporting it until newspaper publishers could present their views in opposition.

Postponement of action until after January 10, when newspaper publishers will be heard, was agreed to at the request of A. O. Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, and W. F. Wiley, general manager of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Both Senator Stanley and Mr. Wiley took issue with the declaration of Canon William S. Chase of Christ Episcopal Church, New York City, that the publication of such news makes newspaper partners in the race track business.

"The newspapers are now partners in a business carried on in violation of the laws of 45 states," said Canon Chase. "Because three states permit race track gambling, the laws of the other states are being undermined."

Dr. Arthur F. Crafts, president of the International Reform League, who again appeared in support of the proposed legislation, criticized the practice of a certain Washington newspaper in issuing bulletins of race track events.

Senator Stanley informed the committee that representatives of the New York World, the Herald, the Telegram, the New York Evening World, Sun and Globe, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Washington Post and a quiver of others that print race track news, desired to be heard in opposition to the legislation. Mr. Wiley told the committee that if the bill was enacted into law "it would be an abridgment of the freedom of the press," and because newspaper publishers had not been given prior notice of the hearings, asked that they may be given a chance to appear.

An interesting sidelight was thrown on the situation when a number of business men appeared to support the legislation. A Baltimore wholesale tobacco dealer, E. Ashbury Davis, stated that an "alarming number of persons in Baltimore are stealing from their employers to bet on races." He testified that in the recent meet at Pimlico, Maryland, "more money went through the gambling mill in 15 days than the entire capital stock of Baltimore banks."

Business men in New York are getting so that they won't retain employees who they know are in the habit of gambling, testified Dr. S. Edward Young of Brooklyn, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Contentions of Senator Stanley that the bill would prohibit horse racing altogether, as well as amateur racing, were denied by the reform leaders. "No, it will only eliminate the gambling element from racing," replied Dr. Crafts.

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a table of expenses, deductions and other costs upon which they based the 5-cent fare order. "The order does not, however," said the brief, "show conclusively that the commission acted upon matters not presented as evidence. And in its affidavit the chairman of the commission admits that the commission acted upon reports of the chief accountant, says that he 'believed' the matters set forth in the reports were in evidence, but that 'he was unable to find said testimony of record.' This alone is sufficient to render the order void."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, whose transactions with the Shipping Board are under federal investigation, was arraigned yesterday before Isaac R. Hitt, United States Commissioner, on a warrant charging conspiracy to defraud the United States. The warrant was served on Mr. Morse in Commissioner Hitt's office by United States Deputy Marshal Fields. He pleaded not guilty, waived a hearing, and furnished \$50,000 bail for his appearance to await action of the Grand Jury.

The warrant upon which Mr. Morse was arraigned was issued upon complaint of Frank Burke, manager of the investigating department of the Shipping Board. It charges that Charles W. Morse, and his sons, Erwin A. Harry F. and Benjamin W., and others, conspired to defraud the United States. The warrant sets forth that the Morses conspired to "cheat, swindle and defraud" a corporation in which the United States is, and was at the time, a stockholder—the Emergency Fleet Corporation—by making "certain false and fraudulent statements" in connection with certain contracts and claims.

It further alleged that in furtherance of "said conspiracy" the Morses presented a false statement and claim to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and further, that "to effect the object of said conspiracy, the said Charles W. Morse, on the 5th day of March, 1920, did present to the said United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation a certain worthless bank check in the amount of \$55,000."

The warrant further alleged a conspiracy in connection with the carrying away, with intent to steal and purloin, certain personal property of the Fleet Corporation not described. An allegation of presentation of a false claim of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation of Virginia against the Shipping Board also was made in the warrant. The warrant recited that the alleged conspiracy began on or about July 16, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—More clover and less corn will be grown, it is hoped, in the corn belt next year as a result of a conference held here by representatives of the middle west farm bureaus. They are to launch a campaign at once pointing out to farmers the necessity of converting portions of the corn acreage to legumes such as alfalfa, clover and soy beans.

Conditions making the movement necessary were outlined as follows: There was on hand in the United States on November 1, a total of approximately 600,000,000 bushels of corn in excess of the average disappearance of corn for the last 13 years.

There was a total of 370,000,000 bushels of corn on hand November 1 in excess of the record disappearance of 3,082,000,000 bushels, which occurred during the 12-month period prior to November 1. The price for the portion of this crop which has thus far been placed on the market has been reduced to a point which results in economic injustice to corn growers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Over 1,500,000 feet of Douglas fir is to be used in New York State for Coney Island's new boardwalk, which will rival the famous one of Atlantic City, New Jersey, according to the plans. The success of Douglas fir in the Atlantic City walk and in the Yale University bowl is said to have influenced the present choice.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY WORKERS FINED IN SPITE OF BELIEFS

NEW YORK, New York—A story of how a plasterers' union fined a group of its Jewish, Italian and German members \$19 each for working on St. Patrick's Day last year was unfolded yesterday before the Lockwood Legislative Committee, investigating housing conditions. "Why should Italians, Jews and Germans be fined for working on St. Patrick's Day?" Michael P. Gallagher, recording secretary of the union, was asked by Samuel Untermyer, committee counsel.

There was no answer. "Do you think it is a very American plan for a labor organization, comprising in its membership men of all nationalities and creeds, to pick out such a day as St. Patrick's, which is not a legal holiday, to fine members for working on that day?"

The witness said that he had never given the matter a thought. The list of those fined was then read and Mr. Untermyer commented: "There is not a single Irishman in the whole list."

Practices of the Plasterers' Union in fining employers and workmen alike for working on St. Patrick's day, and other facts, which Mr. Untermyer charged were done only because "the union has the brute force to do it," were brought out through reading the minutes of the executive committee.

In one instance an employer was compelled to pay his plasterers for two hours overtime, or \$2.38 for each man, because distribution of the weekly wages was not completed until 5.10 p. m. on pay day, 10 minutes after quitting time.

"If there had been 100 men, instead of a few, would work have to stop at 4 o'clock to get them all paid by 5?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Well, whatever time it would take," replied Mr. Gallagher.

CLOVER ADVOCATED TO REPLACE CORN CROPS

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Genuine Grain Oxfords At a New Price

A full toe, broad bottom, stitched heel oxford with boldly punched tip and instep saddle. The vogue with English heavy hose.

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At Home & Sons
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Useful Gifts of Practical Utility Are Always Appreciated

Our assortment

BOOTLEGGING AS 'NATIONAL MENACE'

Federal Prohibition Enforcement
Commissioner Says It Should
Enlist Most Active Hostility
on Part of Good Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "This bootlegging is a national menace of such proportions that it should enlist the most active hostility on the part of all good citizens," said Maj. Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, in addressing a Boston gathering on the subject of prohibition enforcement. "It is only the man who knows the far-reaching moral influence of the liquor traffic legalized and protected, who knows something of the debauching and prostituting effects of the brewery and distilling interests in politics, who knows the foreign, un-American element that champions the liquor business, who can today interpret the significance of the struggle that wages about the Volstead act," said Major Haynes. "It is an inevitable conflict, the clash between Old-World customs and the spirit of American institutions; it is democracy against the spirit of anarchy."

"In my judgment, light fines and long delay in bringing cases to trial have contributed in no small way to the spirit of defiance in which the bootlegger holds the law. Nothing seems more potent in developing the brazen criminal bootlegger than the consciousness of having been caught in violating the law and in escaping the penalty."

"Staggered" the Public

"When the United States Senate investigation revealed to the country the hideous and traitorous propaganda carried on by the liquor and brewery interests against the enactment of prohibition and in the interest of Germany to prevent America from entering the world war, it staggered an unsuspecting public, but let us not think for one moment that the liquor interests ceased their efforts through propaganda to defeat the operation of the prohibition act. It would be well for the intelligent American to keep this fact in mind when reading the editorials of some of our leading papers. Let us not be deceived by high-sounding phrases or patriotic periods. Let us remember that every great reform has met organized efforts to impede its progress or to prevent its adoption into law. There are today organizations whose sole purpose it is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Now, there is no law against any effort to amend our Constitution, but we should bear in mind that these organizations must keep to their task and not attempt to nullify this law or prevent its operation while it remains a part of our Constitution. I cannot too strongly emphasize the peril of this propaganda. "The war has revealed to us that the press and platform are as potent factors in molding public opinion today as they have ever been in the history of this country. May I ask of you men, intelligent and cultured as you are, that you make it your patriotic duty to write the editors of your papers expressing your disapproval of editorials that are appearing from time to time that have the unquestionable earmarks of this traitorous propaganda."

"A foe that we must not overlook is the attitude of public officials toward the question of enforcing the Volstead act. Unfortunately there are some who feel that this part of the Constitution is not binding upon them as public officials. Some time ago the newspapers carried what purported to be a statement from a leading official of one of the great cities to the effect that as long as the government allowed whisky to come into the city, it was not his business to "stop it up." Of course, this could have only one effect upon the officials under him, and so it was not surprising that recently a statement was issued in the papers reporting the chief of police to have said that one-half of the police force was bootlegging. Immediately the question arose in the minds of good citizens why these officers had not been dismissed from the force and, if the chief of police did not have discipline in his own ranks, why was he permitted to remain chief of police. It is very difficult to enforce any law when the officers entrusted with the enforcement of it are themselves violators of the law. In contrast, let me tell you of the condition in Oklahoma City, where a chief of police, whose name would indicate his foreign extraction, made a statement against the prohibition act, and indicated that he was not in favor of it, and was immediately removed by the Mayor of the city, who said as long as he was Mayor the laws would be obeyed if he had to act as chief of police himself."

Positive Attitude Urged

"May I say to you men that I believe the time has come when the Christian men of the city should no longer content themselves with merely passing resolutions condemning public officials for being recreant of duty, but when we should take the positive attitude of

writing personal letters or publicly commending the public officials who are making honest effort to do their duty and to enforce the law."

"The organized opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, the specious attacks upon it, the obstacles placed in the way of its enforcement should stir every true American from his lethargy as Jacob Riis was stirred when he assailed the problems of New York or as Theodore Roosevelt was stirred before the menacing evils of his day, and each man should feel the thrill that comes to him who flings himself into the struggle for right and for his country, that of which the great American spoke when he said, 'Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest spirit the world knows.'"

"The apathy of many good citizens in the matter of law enforcement is in part due to the fact that they do not comprehend the nature of the thing we term bootlegging. Recently I made the statement that the bootlegger, stripped of his social prestige and political influence, was in the last analysis a criminal, and was the subject of a very bitter attack by one of the wet editors of this country, who said: 'Mr. Haynes has conceded altogether too much ground to the enemy. Bootlegging is certainly a lucrative, but hardly a respectable, calling, to which the rewards of social prestige and political influence are added.'"

"I never said that respectability or political influence were the results of bootlegging. I claimed that these were possessed by the bootlegger and enjoyed because the public had not yet found out that this man was engaged in the nefarious business of bootlegging, and I base this statement upon facts that have come to my attention, and I quote you a report recently received by me from one of the most efficient and well-known law enforcement officers in the United States. 'When the Volstead act first became effective those who were then engaged in the bootlegging business were classed among the lowest strata of citizens, and no more despicable human being existed than a man who would stoop to conduct a "blind tiger," but today the lucrative aspect of the business has drawn into it people from higher walks of life, of financial and business ability, also men who have never before violated the law. This is one of the most unfortunate conditions connected with the affair; and where such parties are caught violating the law their names and the matter should be given as much publicity as possible, for they are sensitive and shrink from the notoriety of being listed with bootleggers, etc., not having become set and hardened to the proposition of graft and crime. In all such cases that I have investigated, where they have been caught red-handed, I have been asked invariably to please keep the matter out of the papers.'"

"So there appears an unholy alliance between this apparently respectable class and the most vicious and criminal class, and this combination is a most formidable one. It employs the best brains, purchasable today and uses every method workable in attempting to bribe or to intimidate the men charged with the enforcement of the law. It resorts to every kind of political intrigue or social approach to break down the moral stamina of the men whose sworn duty is to make the law effective."

"The war has revealed to us that the press and platform are as potent factors in molding public opinion today as they have ever been in the history of this country. May I ask of you men, intelligent and cultured as you are, that you make it your patriotic duty to write the editors of your papers expressing your disapproval of editorials that are appearing from time to time that have the unquestionable earmarks of this traitorous propaganda."

NEW YORK SENATOR ASSAILED BY DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—William M. Calder, Senator from this State, is an active leader of the wet program to nullify the Constitution and to elect a wet Congress for this purpose, the Anti-Saloon League charges. James W. Wadsworth, the other New York Senator, the league reminds the public, was leader in the effort to restore the sale of beer under the guise of medicine, and attack-d prohibition in the Senate. But the league quotes Senator Calder as telling a group of hotel men at a banquet that prohibition had come and gone.

In an address before the New York Credit Men's Association, Senator Calder said, so the league reports, that prohibition had come to stay, but that it would be possible to bring about a change in conditions and the return to desired liquors by the modification of the Volstead Act. He is quoted as stating the belief that there were enough men to bring that about if, at the next election, they would vote for those Congressmen only who were pledged to bring about such a change. Senator Calder, according to the league, is addressing many organizations and gatherings and has made efforts to arouse hostility to prohibition, declaring that he voted against the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment and also the Volstead Act.

WOOLEN MILLS CHANGE HANDS
NORWICH, Connecticut — Two woolen mills in this city and one mill in Yantic, a suburb, owned and controlled by the Norwich Woolen Mills Corporation, and valued at about \$3,000,000, have been acquired by the American Woolen Company of Boston, it was learned here. While the American Woolen Company has not yet completed the purchase of the mills they will assume control of them at once.

COURT SUSTAINS SERVICE CHARGE

Rhode Island Supreme Judicial
Body Holds Monthly Levy by
Gas Company to Be Equal
Distribution of Incident Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Exaction of a service charge, or monthly levy to cover certain items of administration and distribution regardless of the quantity of the commodity used, is to be held legal in the case of a public utility, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. The court sustains the present rate schedule of the Providence Gas Company, and virtually ends a controversy of long standing.

"The service charge," declares the ruling with regard to this levy, "is an equal distribution of those burdens incident to the manufacture and distribution of gas, which should be borne by all consumers, irrespective of the quantity used. The consumer of gas pays his equalized cost of the service, and neither the small consumer nor the large one is compelled to carry a load that should be shared by both."

The decision dismisses appeals, which attacked the service charge, the rates and the lowering of the standard of gas from 580 to 510 British thermal units. Public sentiment against the rates was incurred when they were allowed by the Public Utilities Commission in an order issued a year after they had been put into effect.

William C. Bliss, chairman of the commission, defended its action and characterized the continued harassment of the company as "the work of political demagogues." Mr. Bliss said at the time that the charges were fair and reasonable in view of the company's being required to increase its capital and declared that the stock could not compete in the market with other stocks unless rates to enhance its value were allowed. Then, he pointed out, increasing capital is essential to a public utility.

Both the commission and the company were vindicated previously by the report of Alfred E. Forstall, expert retained by the City of Providence, who justified the rates, the reduction in quality and the service charge in substantially the same language as the highest court of the State.

The court found that the extraordinary conditions limiting the supply of material made the manufacture of a higher standard of gas impossible unless rates were increased even higher. Mr. Forstall arrived at the same conclusion and added that, under the circumstances, the value of the higher standard of gas as compared with the lowered standard was not so great as to warrant thinking that it should be obligatory.

There is felt to be some promise that within a few months conditions may obtain where this agreement to reduce rates when possible will be fulfilled by the public utility. Both the opinion of the court and the deductions of the city's expert acquit the gas company of an array of written and oral allegations of mismanagement and excessive plant costs. The manifest result, beneficial to both the company and the public, is a restoration of public confidence.

CITY URGED TO TAKE MILK DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, would have the city take over the milk plants for the distribution of milk here, thus eliminating the private company distributors, who are spoken of by proponents of the striking union drivers' case as "the milk trust."

Dr. Copeland, at the beginning of the strike, believing that the distributors were wrong, threatened to take over these plants for the city, and he has now urged the Board of Aldermen to consider an application for this purpose.

Milk for use here is brought to the city from distances of from 80 to 500

miles, and its flow into the city is practically normal; but the drivers' strike has reduced distribution within the city. Much milk is being sold by what the commissioner calls improper establishments and it includes an unusual amount of dip milk. The commissioner proposes that the aldermen seek to work with the Dairy-men's League toward a plan by which milk may be delivered direct from producer to consumer.

RAIL INJUNCTION STIRS MR. GOMPERS

Chicago Court's Act in Halting
Publication of Labor Board's
Decision Called Blow Aimed
at the Ideals of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The not unexpected protest from the forces of Labor against the temporary injunction issued last week by the United States District Court of Chicago, preventing the Railroad Labor Board from publishing a decision unfavorable to the Pennsylvania road, was forthcoming yesterday in the form of a statement from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Characterizing the injunction as "one of the most outrageous proceedings ever recorded," Mr. Gompers declared that such abuse of power, if often repeated, would inevitably destroy confidence in the integrity of the courts. Beyond the fact that the court, by preventing the publication of the findings of the Railroad Labor Board is depriving that body of all power through the force of public opinion, there is, it was pointed out, the more serious infringement of the right of the people to read the decision of a government agency.

"Mr. Gompers' protest against such action was in part as follows:

"A court now has enjoined the Railroad Labor Board from even publishing a decision of the board which set aside the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an action in violation of the labor board's decision."

"The court does not merely order the decision held in abeyance. It forbids the Railroad Labor Board even to make public the contents of the decision."

"The United States Government, for the Railroad Labor Board is a government institution, is prevented from publishing a decision which a railroad does not like."

"It may be permissible to recall the fact that the government stood ready to use all necessary force to compel coal miners to operate the mines when mine wages were in dispute. Indications are that the last riot gun would be summoned to compel workers to accept decisions adverse to Labor. But the Pennsylvania Railroad goes into court and gets a piece of paper which not only stops the award, but prevents its publication. No more outrageous proceeding has been recorded than this."

"Injunctions in Labor disputes always have been wrong in principle. They are rapidly becoming intolerable, not only to Labor, but to the whole public."

"The Railroad Labor Board is in itself an institution of more than doubtful worth, but the fact that a court can stop the publishing of a decision reached by any government agency is repugnant to every ideal of democracy."

FINANCE CORPORATION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Indiana farmers will require not more than \$25,000,000 in federal aid, according to Governor Warren T. McCray, who has been actively engaged in organizing the farmers and the bankers of the State for the distribution of credit to the farmers. The Governor estimated that the ten corn belt states will need approximately \$200,000,000 of the federal finance corporation fund and that in probably half or more of the states it will be necessary to organize farmer finance corporations to act as intermediaries because banks in those states will not so act.

RAILROAD BOARD ANNOUNCES RULES

Decision Eliminates Portion of
Overtime Wage in Maintenance
of Way Department—
Eight-Hour Day Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois — Revised rules for maintenance of way employees, affecting 585,000 men under normal conditions, were made public here yesterday by the United States Railroad Labor Board. They are to become effective on Friday. Chief among the changes in the code of the national agreement was the matter of payment for overtime. This is expected to save the railroads of the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars monthly. Instead of after the eighth hour, the board provides for payment of time and a half for overtime after the tenth hour. It is said that farmers, who opposed the national agreement because they contended the payment of overtime after eight hours demoralized farm labor, which is drawn from the same class as the maintenance of way employees, will benefit from the decision.

The board has now promulgated rules for 1,900,000 railroad workers. This is half of the total. It has disposed of the rules and working conditions within 45 days of the withdrawal of the recent strike orders. At that time it announced that it would not consider wage readjustments for any class of employees until the rules for that class had been settled.

While this position evoked criticism in some quarters, the board has completed rules for half of the railroad employees, and it is said neither the executives nor the unions have yet initiated any procedure for wage changes.

Disputes Adjusted

There was a marked dispute on only six of the maintenance of way rules, which were before the board on a majority of the railroads. On most of the lines the men and managements, it is said, had agreed on the bulk of the rules. On many railroads the men and the executives had worked out complete agreements, and had nothing to submit to the board.

Some of the agreements between the men and the managements, arrived at without appeal to the board, were radically different. However, throughout the whole proceedings, it is said, there was evidence of successful and sustained effort by the men and the executives to get together. This is said to be all the more remarkable and hopeful in view of the racial and sectional differences, which are more marked in this class of labor than in most others.

While the change from the national agreement in the new overtime regulation was said to be radical, the justice of payment of time-and-a-half rates only after the tenth hour was recognized in the national agreement for a large class of maintenance of way employees.

Under the national agreement, laborers employed in extra or floating gangs, whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character, when engaged in work not customarily done by regular section gangs, were paid time-and-a-half only after the tenth hour. In the decision, the board ex-

tends this practice to regular track laborers.

The eight-hour day is retained in the new rules as the basic working day, in accordance with the previous decisions of the board. Eight hours of actual work is required to constitute a day.

In defining maintenance of way employees, the new rules bring in those employees, formerly excluded, engaged in telegraph, telephone and signal equipment maintenance.

The decision allows railroads and their employees to make agreements for the reduction of the number of hours worked and paid for per day in order to avoid reducing forces. Under the national agreement, roads were compelled to pay such employees as were retained for full eight hours, which necessitated layoffs.

Sunday Special Work

Time-and-a-half for Sunday work was eliminated by the new rules. Employees called for special work on Sundays will get three hours pay for the first two hours when called for less than a day's work. Time-and-a-half pay for hours worked before or after the regular hours of work is eliminated by this decision, except for time in excess of 10 hours.

Employees called off regular jobs traveling in camp cars under this decision draw only straight time for eight hours per day. Under the national agreement they also drew half time pay for sleeping hours between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Rigid rules of the national agreement fixing the beginning and end of the working day are replaced in this decision by provisions that starting time for all shifts may be arranged by mutual understanding of railroad local officials and employees' committees, based on service requirements. In this way it is believed that much penal overtime pay will be eliminated.

Similar elastic rules have been provided for determining the time for meals, and the national agreement requirement that overtime be paid for meal times consumed in working is changed to provide that pro-rata pay must be paid for such periods worked.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE GOAL OF MR. DAVIS

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Urging a disarmament in industry, "better work and more of it," and a "saving wage" rather than a "living wage" for workers, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, yesterday asked employer and employee to "drop their grievances and go to it," in an address before the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. "We can have, we must have, more peace in industry," the Secretary declared.

"In the past the strike may have been the only means to gain right wages and working conditions," he said. "Now the strike is becoming a back number. I hate both the strike and the lockout. Both are always the separator, never the cooperater."

Conciliation, the secretary said, was the greatest need of American industry today. He urged every worker to help his employer increase his business in competition with the world "by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of our output."

"Instead of finding fault with our employer, let us find a means of helping him to put the products of our own country into the markets of the world," Secretary Davis said. "The more goods we turn out the more wealth we create. The truth of this will come home to every worker and hit him squarely in the pocketbook."

"When the workman saves, the country also saves," Mr. Davis concluded.



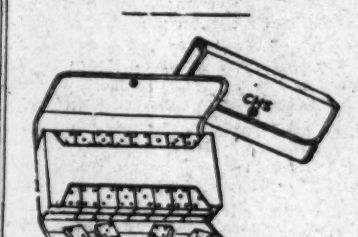
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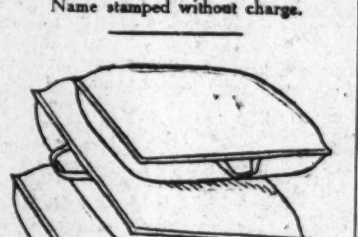


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RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

British Empire Exhibition, Proposed for 1923, Will Be a Symbol of New Departure in Policy of the Mother Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The British Empire Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in 1923, will be the symbol of a new departure in British policy. The last imperial exhibition on any considerable scale was the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1884. It also was a symbol of change, marking as it did the decline of little Englandism and the rise of a movement animated by international ideals, which have given the word empire an entirely new significance.

The difference in the names of the two exhibitions is eloquent of the big advance which has been made on the imperial road during the past two generations. For while the one was an enterprise, carried through by a small body of enthusiastic men and regarded with but tepid interest by British ministers, the other is blessed by all the governments of the Empire; the King gives it his patronage, and the Prince of Wales is one of its most ardent supporters.

The underlying cause of the truly imperial interest which is being taken in the proposed British Empire Exhibition is economic, as the Prince of Wales intimated in his striking appeal for funds to carry out the great enterprise. British finance, which has not hitherto considered the flag in the investment of the nation's surplus wealth, is beginning now to do so. Its governing idea has been profit, and, no doubt, the world has enormously benefited by the peculiar conditions which have enabled it to continue this policy for so long. But now that profit and the flag may be associated, Capital is awakening to the possibilities of the combination.

Nation Both Debtor and Creditor

It is the effect of the war, which, by seriously disturbing the equilibrium of finance, trade, and commerce, has forced Great Britain to alter her outlook. She realizes that she is now a debtor as well as a creditor nation, and that most of her best markets in Europe are gone, and may never be restored to her as they were. Then, owing to her indebtedness to the United States, the old economic relations between the two countries must be on a different basis.

In short, the currents of trade, by which this country received the food and raw materials she required in exchange for interest on her investments abroad, her shipping services, and her manufactures, are broken, and, however unwillingly business men face the facts, they know that in the long run stark circumstance will bring them to it. The burden of their public utterances is that they must find new channels for trade, and confess that they can see them nowhere so clearly as in the Empire.

The situation is not entirely the result of the war, since a shortage of raw materials, owing to the ever-increasing demand, was showing itself at least a decade before the war, especially in the supply of cotton. But there was no such general recognition of the value of what Mr. Chamberlain called "Britain's vast undeveloped estate" as there is now. Not that private enterprise neglected its opportunities under the flag. But with the exception of state aid for cotton growing and sugar cultivation, the British Government maintained its traditional attitude toward trade.

Twofold Benefits of System

In the circumstances it was natural. Not only had Great Britain reaped up enormous riches by the existing system, but she believed she was a means of promoting good relations between herself and foreign countries. To have suddenly turned her energies for international into inter-imperial trade might have raised up against her ill-will, caused by a fear that she would ultimately use her splendid inheritance for purely selfish ends, for instance, the denial of equal privileges with herself in her overseas possessions, which foreign countries without distinction enjoyed before the war.

On the other hand many of their own people held the opinion that the ideas which so long guided British policy led to the neglect of her duties as trustees for her tropical dependencies. Today these people are being heard. Whatever may have been the case before the war, they say, now the interest of the world, as well as her own, is bound up with the development of her overseas resources in food and raw material. There is an almost universal scarcity of both, due: (1) to the war; (2) to the devastation of large areas, which contributed natural products to the world's markets; (3) the result of anarchy in addition to devastation in the Russian Empire which used to be one of the greatest producers of food and raw materials in the world; (4) the chaos in international exchanges.

Reason for Changed Viewpoint

Nothing could better promote good will among nations than a return to financial stability, and no means which would help to serve that end should be neglected. That is why British statesmen are altering their point of view. They see that the circumstances which are so adverse to trade and enterprise wherever Great Britain, with the object of reviving her prosperity, turns her eyes as she used to do, do not exist in her dependencies. They are not only growing markets for manufactured goods but potential reservoirs of raw material. To make these available, cheap and effective communication are required, together with scientifically directed

agricultural departments for the training of native producers. Nor would this form of development imply conditions approaching to slavery, as so many people in England seem to fear. The native in East and West Africa, where Arab blood predominates, will not work on plantations. He will work as an independent grower, or not at all. As an instance of his enterprise it may be said that the cocoa industry in the Gold Coast, the greatest of it kind in the world, is entirely of his creation. The policy of cooperation between him and the white man is well established.

The advantages of stimulating production in these circumstances will be that a flow of cheap food and raw material will be set going again; that as the native prospers he will consume more manufactured goods from the outside world; and that in the development of railways, harbor facilities, and other public works, a means may be found for helping to solve British unemployment. This is the view of these British statesmen, who are giving expression to the new view in trade. Nor do they forget that whatever makes for the revival of British prosperity makes also for the revival of prosperity in the world.

BUDAPEST IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Many Residents in Outskirts of Hungarian Capital Are Forced to Live in Sheds and Wagons

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Before the war, nearly all foodstuffs and the cost of living in general were cheaper in the Hungarian capital than in any of the other great cities or large towns of Europe. In consequence a very low salary or a modest income was sufficient to provide for the necessities of life. Hungary now, however, is no longer a land of milk and honey. Everything is dear, and the number of needy persons has increased here more than elsewhere. There are also in Hungary very many fugitives from Transylvania, particularly those who would not take the oath of fidelity to the Rumanian King, laboring under the illusion that, as formerly, they would find an easy living in their Hungarian fatherland.

Those who may visit Budapest and, standing on the Danube quayside, admire the splendid position and appearance of the city, or wander through its busy commercial streets, will see or hear nothing of the prevailing distress. For evidence of this they must visit "Chicago," one of the most densely populated quarters of the city, with fine, high, four and five-story houses, but with only very small habitations, composed, for the most part, of only one room and a kitchen, inhabited by perhaps a dozen people, and often more. Or, again, they should visit certain streets of Section VII, which are inhabited by the Zizeuners. There, houses may be seen where more than 500 children live with their parents, and in nearly every room the necessary furniture is wanting.

A Lightless Suburb

The darkest quarter of Budapest is in the suburb of Tripolis, where there is not even street lighting and where the poorer people live in wooden sheds. A walk through these quarters of the capital and a visit to the wooden sheds or huts, where two or more families live in one small, dark room, will show how great is the need of a great part of the population in Budapest.

From the different territories which have been annexed or incorporated with surrounding states a great number of persons have sought refuge in Hungary, and these are now the most needy. For these persons, the government, at a loss how to house them, in despair placed a number of goods wagons at their disposal, and although all has been done during the past two years to find proper shelter for these people, there are at present fully 15,000 refugees distributed about the big stations, all over the land, living in 4300 goods wagons. In the capital alone, about the different stations there are 1049 wagons inhabited by more than 4000 of them.

The Wagon-Dwellers

Life in these wagons, especially at certain times of the year, is difficult. The sun shines the whole day on the black roof and black sides of this wooden construction, which absorbs and maintains all the heat, making it uncomfortable by day or night. In these wagons there are no beds, the parents and children having to sleep on the ground.

For the most part, these wagon dwellers of Budapest are persons belonging to the best class of society, officers, high functionaries, professors, lawyers, who now not only spend what little they have left, but have been so ruthlessly torn from the circles in which they used to move, that they feel this more than all the rest.

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SEVERE CRITICISM OF SPANISH ARMY

Sweeping Charges of Inefficiency Directed Against Military Organization by Martinez Campos in the Chamber

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—A sweeping indictment has been made in the Chamber by Martinez Campos, who is otherwise known as the Marquis de Viesca, and is a man of much prestige and long public experience, besides which he has an intimate knowledge of Morocco affairs and the association of the army therewith. He did not hesitate to say in the course of a long speech, in which he exhibited the inefficiency of the army at many points and severely condemned the military juntas, that the only thing that would put the Spanish Army right would be to bring some one in from abroad to reorganize it, adding that if that were not done there would in the end be no Spanish Morocco, no army, and no Spain!

Among the many other things he said that brought the Chamber to a great pitch of excitement, with much cheering from the Left and very few protests from any quarter, was that if Switzerland were at the Spanish frontier and she had wished to conquer Spain she could have done it. He made charges of wholesale favoritism, especially in the matter of those who were sent to the war, and did not hesitate to mention names when challenged to do so. During interruptions the names of members of the royal family were mentioned in this connection and, commenting upon the entire debate, the Conservative newspapers on the following day said that it was "most lamentable."

Inefficiency of Native Police

There has been no more candid criticism of Spain and her administration for a long time past than this, and the expectation is being fulfilled that now at last the plain truth is being told, and hope is high that it may lead to the proper remedies being applied. The War Minister, Mr. de la Cierva, is defending the army and the administration as best he can; but he is freely making admissions and refuses to pretend that all is well or nearly. He is uncomfortable in the ministerial situation in which he finds himself at the present time. One of the things declared in this debate is that at Melilla, when they knew the War Minister was coming to make a visit, there was a general and intensive tidying up all round and the greatest energy and discretion employed for the presentation of good appearances, the army, it is said, fearing the Minister more than it did the other dangers with which it was beset. It was a long speech, terrible in its denunciation.

Mr. Campos spoke of the inefficiency of the native police in Morocco, upon whom so much depended, through the faults of the officers who commanded them. Some of these officers were extraordinarily good and some extraordinarily bad. In view of their failure this force must be radically transformed. General Silvestre, the commander whose career was ended when the rebels attacked, was eminently militarist, but there was nothing of the intellectual about him.

The military positions round about Melilla were not really constituted for defense, nor were they thought of much in such a connection, but only as conveniences in the policy that was being pursued, as an example of which there was the case of a certain position which was established for no other purpose than that of defending the house of a certain Moor. Abd el Krim had been much aggravated in 1913 through the Spaniards not disembarking men in Alhucemas Bay, with the result that rebel reprisals were made on him. When the rebels chose him to lead their army, the Spaniards paid little heed, despite the fact that obviously

he was remarkably well suited to the command, and his prestige increased after Abarran and Igueriben.

Investigation Urged

Then, becoming more and more candid in his criticism, Mr. Campos declared that at the time that General Silvestre was being sacrificed, or was sacrificing himself at Annual, there were officers taking pleasant and peaceful walks in the Hernandez Park in Melilla. An army was not measured by its officers nor by its soldiers but by its commanding chiefs. When General Berenguer arrived at Melilla he only found there some hundreds of men. There were statistics to show that Spain had there an army of 19,000 men at that time. Of these 8000 were lost in the disaster. Where were the remaining 11,000? To many of these had been given leave of absence improperly; they were the hiders, the "emboscados." All these things should be cleared up; nothing should be kept back from the public, and a tribunal of inquiry ought to be set up, on which all social classes should be represented. (There were loud cries of approval at this suggestion.) Some prisoners deserved to be ransomed, but there were others who did not.

Shortly after the great disaster, he said, when the War Minister was anxiously seeking for a way of sending soldiers to Morocco quickly, there were 3000 officers in the departments of military governors and other offices; why were those not sent immediately to Morocco? With 3000 officers three battalions of 1000 men each might have been formed, and for the lack of preparation of the new soldiers there would have been substituted the self-denial and the sacrifice of the officers.

No Initiative in Command

The army today, Mr. Campos went on, was tolerably well supplied, but there was still much wanting. There was a lack of machine guns, and various other things. General Berenguer was splendid, yet there were faults in his way of operating in Morocco which were not in harmony with what he himself had laid down in his excellent book upon the manner in which the war should be pursued in that country. General Berenguer imposed punishments and made rewards, but the sentences of punishment were afterward withdrawn. The chiefs were finding themselves somewhat demoralized through those young officers who were coming into the army from the academies believing that they knew more about military questions than the high command. In Morocco there was no initiative in the command, and the only piece of military work that had been carried through in the whole campaign was the occupation of Gurugu. And then, as to the hiders, the shirkers, the "emboscados," he said that all sorts of soldiers had been taken off to serve in the post office at Melilla, but no postal servants had been taken there. That had been due to pressure and influences.

There were loud cries of "Names!" and the speaker instantly answered, "Mr. Garcia Vaso for one." Indalecio Prieto called out "The first 'emboscado' of them all was the Infante Alfonso of Bourbon!" "Untrue!" retorted the War Minister, and Mr. Campos observed that the Infante had taken part in all the operations. Then he added the curious statement that there was a general in the field who, after one of the actions, felt he would like to return to Melilla, there to make celebrations in favor of the royal family, but on his proposition becoming known, he received a telegram from Madrid telling him to stay where he was. "I sent it!" said the War Minister.

Great Reforms Needed

The army services, Mr. Campos continued, were badly organized. There were battalions of infantry with 400 hundred untrained men; the cavalry were short of horses; the artillery were short of munitions. The aviation corps had not been prepared for war, and its service had been much exaggerated. There were accounts of what it had done in carrying aerial supplies to the beleaguered Mont Ararat, but they were really useless, as it appeared that only one packet fell into the camp, and nobody

knew where General Navarro was until Mr. Espinosa told them. For what had happened in this regard the Director of Aviation was responsible. The censures upon the military hospitals had been too light. The military inspector, Mr. Trevino, spent his time in the cafes of Melilla selling things to the newspaper men. The military hospitals were dirtier than the barracks, but when a pending visit by the War Minister was announced they were cleaned up.

Great reforms in this department were very urgent. Many had suffered in this campaign, and few had gained anything. Without General Berenguer and without the cooperation of General Sanjurjo and of the regulars and the Tercio, which was not quite properly called the Foreign Legion since after all there were more Spaniards than others in it, the war in Morocco could never have been won.

Respect for Economy Lacking

In addition to all this, the accuser declared, the most scandalous waste was going on in Melilla all the time. Transportations from Melilla to Nador were being made by automobile, which was very expensive, when the railway was available all the time. What was most agreeable and convenient was done always without any reference to economy. And then there were many who, instead of seeking glory on the field of battle, had tried to find it in other ways. The triumph had been due to the Spanish nation. The army administration had not played its part as well as the country had the right to expect. The communications had been deficient, and these would have to be transformed if they did not wish the same thing to happen in the future. If Mr. Maury had insufficient spirit to overcome all the weaknesses that were evident, he did not know what would be done.

There was then, said Mr. Campos, the great question of the Military Juntas. The Chamber had agreed that they should not be dissolved, but that they should be converted into "Informative Commissions." Had they any great capacity? None. What was their work? Destructive. They had obtained all that they had asked for, and the result was that at the critical moment Spain had found herself without an army to the extent that if Switzerland were at the Spanish frontier and had wished to conquer Spain she could have done so. Eminent leaders of the army had been persecuted by the juntas; it was the Regulars and the Tercio, or Foreign Legion, that was going to account for them after all.

Juntas Defy Critics

Then the speaker produced a written document that the juntas sent to Gen. Munoz Cobos when he was Minister of War in the Romanones Government, in which they, the juntas, said that they would not permit themselves to be criticized by anybody, that what they wanted was the absolute independence of their official organizations and authority for their decisions so that their judgments should be firm and final! That was the most despotic power that could be imagined. Those who had prepared a document like that ought to be expelled. If the Informative Com-

missions were dissolved the War Minister would have public opinion on his side.

Anyhow such an abnormal situation must be terminated once for all. The Morocco problem depended on military organization, and the Committee of National Defense had the duty of reorganizing the army, taking into account the probable adversaries of Spain, her financial capacity and the means of transport, and the only solution to the problem of how the army should be reorganized was that the War Minister should seek a competent person abroad to do the business. Those who expressed astonishment at such a suggestion might be told after all that Japan, Rumania and Turkey had done it. The army ought to be a national guarantee, or there was no use in having it. And then, if they had a proper military organization, they might go straight to Alhucemas and search out the enemy at his stronghold. But anyhow if military action was to be continued there must be a transformation of the army, for if that did not take place there would be no Morocco for Spain, no army, and soon there would be no Spain.

The closing stages of this remarkable speech were listened to with impressive attention, and at the finish there was much applause. It seemed that the severe indictment had gone home.

INVESTIGATION INTO STRIKE AT DURBAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal.—R. B. Howe, the judicial officer recently appointed to inquire into and report on the Durban strike, as follows (1) the causes of the recent strike, (2) the future relations of the parties, and to make suggestions in regard to the settlement of such questions when negotiations between the parties break down, has presented his report which contains the following cause:

"I am of the opinion that immediately an effort should be made by the Durban Town Council (if necessary with government assistance) to inquire into the constitution and working of Whitley Councils in England and of Joint Industrial Councils connected therewith, such legislation as may be necessary thereafter to put this system (with such amendments as local conditions may require) into early operation being obtained." The commissioner points out that as the Town Council declined to give evidence on the ground that no good purpose could be served by an inquiry, he was in possession of one side of the case only.

In apportioning the blame the report says: "There can be no doubt whatever that as a consequence of the recent strike the feeling of antagonism on the part of the employees to the methods of the Town Council has been accentuated, and all the elements of fresh trouble are now present. The machinery now existing for dealing with questions affecting town councils and employees, although admittedly of great benefit in the past, has in the end proved inadequate and broken down, a result of which, considering that the recommendations of the Durban Joint Advisory Board, can at any time be rejected by the council, was almost inevitable."

CIVIL POLICIES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The arrest of the All India Congress Working Committee summoned by Mr. Gandhi, at which he himself, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru were the chief protagonists. The resolutions passed are a curious mixture of incongruity. There have been rumors that the government was going to take up the implied challenge to their authority and arrest the leaders for seemingly repeating the offense committed by the Khilafat leaders, but for doing it on a considerably wider scale. For Mr. Gandhi and his friends asserted that it was contrary to the national dignity and national interests for any Indian to engage or remain in any government service whatsoever.

They then proceeded to add that the Congress had only been deterred from advocating a policy of general civil disobedience by the knowledge that they were not yet ready to support government servants who left their employment and had no independent means of subsistence, an attitude which is certainly in theory, at any rate, a great improvement on the callous position that the leaders have been apt in the past to take of the misfortunes of their deluded dupes. The committee, however, gave it as their clear opinion that it was the duty of every government employee, whether soldier, policeman or civilian, to leave his employ if he had any independent means at all and drew their attention to the fact—demonstrably untrue, by the way—that carding, hand spinning and hand weaving afforded them by undergoing training for a brief period honorable means of independent livelihood.

There then followed the usual qualification, easily discernible by the educated man but not by the ignorant people, among whom the non-cooperators almost entirely rely for their support. The Congress were unable to authorize a policy of general civil disobedience until there was a complete boycott of foreign cloth and enough hand weaving to produce khaddar for the country's needs. (It is something that Mr. Gandhi now realizes that at the moment India is hopelessly dependent on the imported article.) Disappointment was expressed at what is now a well-known fact that the boycott of foreign cloth has been a bitter disappointment to its promoters. Sporadic bonfires still take place, but the utter failure of the campaign has very seriously diminished Mr. Gandhi's prestige. It was already on the wane on account of one date after another passing without any sign of the inception of the freely promised swaraj, and the promise now being so often given with some impossible qualification attached, while his panacea in reply to the cries of the deluded Indians, whom he has led into one difficult situation after another, is always, "Take to the spinning wheel." On this and after much training and working about 15 hours a day it has been proved possible to earn about 6d. Nothing would restore Mr. Gandhi's prestige so much as his arrest, and there is reason to hold the view that he is pathetically anxious for this to come about. It is, however, doubtful if the government will humor him.



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IMPROVING LOT OF BRITISH ENGINEERS

Well-Being of Those in Engineering Trade, From Apprentices to Skilled Workers, Is More and More Being Sought After

By special labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Had Lord Weir been given an opportunity of reading the October report of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, of ascertaining therein the opinions of the district organizers as to the reasons for the dispute between employers and their workpeople, he might have been spared the task of inducing the activities of the workers' organizations as one of the chief causes of unemployment. Being an engineer himself and addressing the British Engineers Society, it is fair to assume that his observations on the "real cause of unemployment" were chiefly directed to, and were an indictment against, the engineers.

In his address it is difficult to differentiate between Lord Weir the engineer and successful man of business, and Lord Weir the politician; for sandwiched in between a general statement of common sense business policies there is a "hotch-potch" of political beliefs that reveal the noble Lord as being quite a novice in the field of politics. The burden of his song is that British workers are enjoying a shorter working week than the position of the industry can afford, that unemployment is mainly caused by high costs, by the fact that the price of engineering products is higher than our foreign customers—say and even home customers—are prepared to pay, and that these high costs are due to the introduction of a universal eight-hour day without any compensation in the way of increased output for the hours still being worked.

Great Demand for Products

"It is my conviction," says Lord Weir, "that very few of us yet fully realize the true incidence of the shorter working week or our costs and prices, and the extent to which this single item has contributed to produce today's situation." It may at this stage be pertinent to remind him that the demand for a shorter working week was more than justified by the increased productivity of the engineers during the war, that their powers of production had so increased that the retention of the 54-hour week was indefensible.

There is no denying the fact that in certain fields of engineering activity output reached figures beyond the brightest dreams of the most optimistic organizers. It is almost entirely a question of organization and the scrapping of machinery and tools that might have been regarded as modern and revolutionary 50 years ago. The present writer knows of an engineering family which boasts that four generations have worked the same lathe, contemptuously remarking that this was impossible with the "poor stuff" put into the workshops these days!

Forty-Eight Hour Week to Stay

If that was significant only of the workman perhaps it would not interfere so much with engineering development, but it is, unfortunately, only too characteristic of a certain old-fashioned type of employer too. The obvious reply to the ill-conceived contempt for modern tools is, that in all probability the latter will in five years have produced more than its elder brother during four generations of workmen. Whatever the result of the campaign against the 48-hour week, the latter has come to stay; any action that tended to threaten it would meet with the sternest opposition from the whole British trade union movement.

Lord Weir is no happier in his treatment of other practices by which it is alleged the trade unions destroy trade, the "obstruction to systems of remuneration by result, the rules and regulations affecting overtime and night shifts working, and the inelastic policy in regard to freedom of employment and demarcation." Lord Weir has no more ardent supporter for the adoption of a system by which payment shall be based upon the amount of work done than the present writer, who, in season

and out, has championed the system as being the most desirable and eminently practicable in the engineering industry. Further than this, he holds that if local associations of employers, or better still, individual employers, can negotiate with their own workmen, preferably through the medium of shop stewards or works committees, and agree to safeguards which the unions will require, there ought to be little difficulty in obtaining the consent of the workmen to accept piecework.

Payment by Results

The mistake the employers made in regard to payment by results was purely one of method or tactics in negotiation; by endeavoring to negotiate on a national basis and on such wide terms they introduced all the elements of defeat. They asked for a ballot vote on the question as to the willingness of the operative engineers to allow employers to introduce payment by results where and when they thought proper. For there are many and varied systems of payment by results, a number of which are quite impossible of acceptance by any organized body of men with their wits sharpened by experience.

A recommendation from both employers and trade union representatives to local employers and workpeople to negotiate on the question, where possible, and under conditions suitable to the shop or factory, might have had a different tale at the ballot. As matters turned out, tens of thousands of votes must have been cast against the proposals by men who were themselves working under some such system of payment by results, and who, moreover, would have strenuously fought against a reversal to day work on this rate.

Looking to the Future

It is simply have to recognize that the opposition which they are now meeting is the heritage of mistrust caused through the action of their forebears, who used the opportunity given them by piecework and premium systems to cut down the earnings of their employees. It would be well, too, for the future prosperity and peace of the industry if their sincerity were marked by some material expression of sympathy and straight dealing.

From almost every division in the current Engineers Journal there are complaints about the treatment of apprentices, of reductions in wages without as much as a notification, certainly without negotiations with the unions to which the apprentices belong, and to whom they look for protection. These apprentices are the future engineers, and innovations required to meet the changed conditions in the days to come, will be agreed to more readily and in a spirit of sweet reasonableness if their "apprentice days" are not darkened by high-handed dealings and a general disregard of their well-being.

HOPE FOR NEW CARGO SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The United States and Australian Line is said to intend conducting a passenger and refrigerated cargo service between New York and Australian ports, via the Panama Canal, using three 18,000-ton steamers. This report in Australia has had confirmation from Captain O'Brien, master of the steamer Easterner, of that line. Negotiations, however, for the purchase of vessels had not been completed when Captain O'Brien left New York.

UTTER FUTILITY OF VIVISECTION

Inoculation as a Medical Aid Is Also Condemned by Dr. W. R. Hadwen, a British Surgeon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—"There is no disease, nothing but the conditions of disease; in other words, disease is not an entity, it is only a condition," declared Walter R. Hadwen, physician and surgeon, and president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, in the course of a recent lecture on "The Conquest of Pain and Disease," in which he laid the axe at the root of the modern medical system of treating disease.

The lecture was delivered in the Onward Hall, Manchester, under the auspices of the Manchester branch of the British Union, and the lecturer was introduced by J. Cumming Walters, editor of the Manchester City News, who at the conclusion of Dr. Hadwen's lecture told how his son had applied for a commission during the war, had successfully passed all his examinations, had come out A-1 in his medical examination, and had been received with acclamation by the colonel at Lincoln's Inn, but had been found to be totally unfit for the army because he had never been vaccinated. "This they soon remedied," said Mr. Walters, "with the result that he had to be sent home for six months to recover from the effects of the vaccination, while his chum who was vaccinated at the same time never recovered."

Medical Method Defined

At the commencement of his lecture Dr. Hadwen said that a good deal had been heard lately of a certain institution in Scotland set up for the purpose of "diagnosing disease," at which only 28 per cent of the hundreds of cases examined had been successfully diagnosed, a percentage which, in the opinion of Dr. Hadwen, proved that the trend of modern medical research was hopelessly wrong, and so long as the medical profession persisted in it, so long would the public suffer. The fact was there was no such thing as disease, there were only the conditions of disease, and the medical method was to get rid of the conditions, and not to employ vaccines and serums.

Vaccines and serums, said the doctor, had not in one single instance "either prevented or modified disease." On the contrary they were a danger and a menace to the public health. Improved sanitation, better housing and a general all-round improvement in the conditions of living had benefited England; before the passing of the Public Health Act in 1872, England after 50 years of vaccination had "experienced three great smallpox epidemics." It was true that the population had increased 20 per cent. With all-round sanitary improvements provided, he said, the trouble rapidly declined, and today, although the number of unvaccinated children far exceeded the vaccinated, smallpox is practically nonexistent.

Military Arrangements Crude

Dr. Hadwen next turned his attention to the various vaccines and serums used by the military authorities during the war, and concluded from official statistics that it was the sanitary engineer and not the bacteriologist who had "kept disease to a minimum on the western front."

In Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, where the sanitary arrangements were of the crudest and where every man was vaccinated, "cases" were reported by the thousands, but to save the face of the inoculationist they were variously classified. In support of his charge of deliberate wrong classification to hide the failure of inoculation, Dr. Hadwen quoted Dr. Bassett, who lectured recently at a medical conference.

Dr. Hadwen next exposed the statistical trickery of the military doctors in their attempt to justify their claims for a certain serum. "I do not understand," he concluded, "how the members of my noble profession have come to believe in the pumping of filth into the blood as a 'cure,' and when you come to consider that these modern methods are based on the torture and exploitation of defenseless animals, one sees that the whole business is not only unscientific, but it is absolutely immoral and degrading. Vivisection has drawn a blank. Wrong in its inception, immoral and unchristian in practice, vivisection cannot produce good any more than you can get grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. We shall conquer in the exact proportion to our understanding that we cannot do evil that good may come."

MAIL DELIVERY BY AIR IN AUSTRALIA

Federal Government to Subsidize the New Service, Which Will Greatly Expedite the Mails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's newly inaugurated aerial service for mail, passengers and freight has opened up the 1200 miles between Geraldton and Derby, in Western Australia. Tenders have also been called for an aeroplane service between Sydney and Adelaide, and other routes being considered are Sydney to Brisbane, Charleston to Cloncurry, and Melbourne to Tasmania.

All aerial mail services will be subsidized by the federal government, and for the Geraldton-Derby route the Commonwealth is paying £25,000 a year. Not only will mails be wonderfully expedited—at present it is sometimes quicker for a Perth business man to get a reply from England than from Derby—but the pilots and mechanics will be enrolled in the Australian Air Force reserve. Six new Bristol-Coupe or "Tourer" aeroplanes will be used on the Geraldton run and each will have a radius of 600 miles at a speed of up to 110 miles. The remote northwest, with its prospective oil fields and asbestos mines, will be opened up by a weekly service both ways, and the aerial line will be extended to Perth.

Maj. N. Brearley, managing director of the company formed to conduct the service, is the friend of Sir Francis Newdegate, Governor of Western Australia, who has been taking a keen interest in the new service and will be the first passenger. Major Brearley has been visiting this state in order to select his pilots. Under the federal regulations governing civilian aviation in Australia, all pilots and mechanics in the Commonwealth have been licensed after a severe test.

Surcharge for Aerial Post

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Wise, will make a surcharge of three pence for each half ounce on letters carried by the aerial mail service. No

special stamp will be used but letters will be superscribed "For aerial delivery." Only first-class mail matter will be accepted. An official statement regarding the whole question of aerial services states that the government is genuinely anxious to assist those engaged in civilian aviation and to foster the industry to the utmost.

As the subsidy and conditions proposed for other aerial routes will probably be modeled upon those in force in the west, it is interesting to note that the subsidy of £25,000 works out at four shillings per air mile, based on one trip each day, for 52 weeks. Major Brearley flew the first aeroplane seen in Western Australia. He held the rank of flight commander on the instructional staff at the Gosport School of Special Flying in England during the war, and he was also in command of the Midland Flying Instructors School at Lillbourne.

Colonel Brinsmead, Comptroller of Civil Aviation, says that the proposed annual subsidy, £17,500, for the direct trip between Sydney and Adelaide should cover all the overhead charges, including those for 100 pounds of mail matter on each trip; the charges made by the contractor for the carrying of passengers and freight should therefore represent net profits. The machines must touch at Goulburn, Coomandarra, Hay and Ouyen, but if the contractors are prepared to provide machines over and above the number required to maintain the weekly service between the two capital cities, no objection will be made to the running of branch services along the main route or to additional trips between Adelaide and Sydney. Colonel Brinsmead is preparing to establish aerodromes in the capital city of each state and aviation companies will be encouraged to rent portions of each aerodrome.

Australian Materials Preferred

Following the successful tests of Australian timber at Sydney University by Professor Warren, which prove that aircraft can be successfully manufactured in the Commonwealth with local wood, it is probable that aircraft

will be made and used for civil and defense purposes. Naturally it is the policy of the Commonwealth Air Board to use Australian materials, to encourage the manufacture of Australian aeroplanes, and to build up a reserve of machines, pilots and mechanics. Every plane which speeds with aerial mail along the lonely stretches of Australian coasts is performing most useful patrol work, as well as training men to become familiar with every mile of almost unknown country.

With the arrival of six seaplanes, a new page in Australian defense is opening, and when flying boats have been obtained, the Commonwealth will be able to benefit by some of the American bombing tests off the coast of Virginia. The new seaplanes are of the latest Fairey 111-D, fitted with 375 horsepower "Eagle" Rolls-Royce engines. Each seaplane will carry a pilot, a gunner, and a wireless operator, with guns, ammunition, wireless apparatus, bombs, and sufficient petrol for a flight of 550 miles at 100 miles an hour. In order to counteract the hot rays of the Australian sun, the wings, fuselage, and tail have been coated with aluminum varnish. The seaplanes can attain a speed of 110 miles an hour and can climb 5000 feet in six minutes and 40 seconds.

INTERESTS OF COLORED RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—A Native Republican Party, whose headquarters are on the Rand, recently held a meeting at Springs. The principal speaker, Zingwi, said the aim of the party was to spread among the colored people the idea of republicanism and to promote the interests of the colored races of South Africa, independent of imperialistic influences. The colored races should cultivate in their hearts the spirit of independence. He and other speakers claimed that British rule in South Africa was a failure, and the natives were hopelessly repressed and their evolution retarded by the system followed by the whites.

ITALY'S HAND IN THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary—An outstanding figure in the recent Hungarian crisis was the Regent, Admiral Horthy. It was he who, at the time of Charles' escapade, persuaded the latter, by forceful though respectful arguments, to return to Switzerland. Since that incident, on several occasions when a fresh attempt at a Karlist restoration had been mooted, the Regent has sent an inquiry to the former King, only to be assured by Karl, upon the royal word of honor, that no such attempt would be made.

It is not surprising that Charles' breach of faith should have produced a most painful impression upon a man of Horthy's stern character, and prompted the Regent to very drastic measures.

In connection with the rumors that Italy had recently concluded a secret treaty with Hungary, more especially directed against Jugo-Slavia, which treaty it is suggested would account for the favor shown Hungary as against the little entente by the Marchese della Torretta, while there is no evidence of such a treaty, the following are a few facts bearing upon its possibility—at one time:

The Marchese della Torretta, shortly after succeeding Count Storza, did issue an instruction to the Italian ministers in Budapest, Vienna and Prague, requesting them to sound the government in question as to whether they would enter into an entente with Italy. The idea of this move was to isolate Jugo-Slavia and Rumania from the sister state, Tzecho-Slovakia, and so break up the "little entente." There resulted a bitter exchange of messages between della Torretta and the Italian minister in Budapest, a strong Storziist, who told the Italian Foreign Minister that to reunite Austria and Hungary would be fatal to Italy. This minister, Principe del Castagneto, has since gone on leave.

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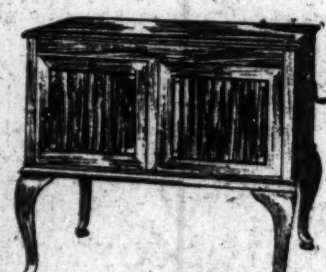
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BUSINESS MEN IN APPEAL FOR PEACE

League of Nations Union in London Enlists Large Sums for League's Maintenance — Its Accomplishments Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — It was fitting that two of the most influential and outstanding figures in British public life, who have hitherto operated from opposite political camps, should in their first appearance together, after letting it be publicly known that their ideas, aims and policies in home and foreign affairs are now practically identical, on the platform of a movement which seeks to combine and reconcile national and international interests. Earl Grey and Lord Robert Cecil made important speeches on the world situation at a meeting of London's leading business men in the Mansion House, convened by the League of Nations Union. Letters from the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Cowdray and speeches by Dr. Nansen, Lord Queenborough, and Henry Bell, representing large financial interests, added to the significance of the occasion. The object of the meeting was to promote increased international cooperation, and the proceedings were marked by absolute unanimity, much earnestness, and large monetary gifts.

Lord Lansdowne pleaded for the creation of "a wholesome international atmosphere." Advocating disarmament as a means to this end, he acknowledged the "valuable opening" given by the United States. He denied that international combination would weaken national spirit. He said the whole world, with its boundless possibilities, was the common inheritance of all the nations, and the "larger patriotism" would play a great part in the future history of mankind. With regard to reparations, it was much more important to prevent future wars than to punish the culprit who had provoked past conflicts.

What League Has Accomplished

Having taken part in both assemblies of the League of Nations, Lord Robert testified that its record during the 18 months of its existence was one of steady progress. It had been able to settle the dispute between Sweden and Finland, to transfer from the region of hostilities to the region of discussion the quarrel between Poland and Lithuania, and to take steps toward a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between Albania and her neighbors. Without discussing the Silesia problem, which was a danger to the peace of the world, he claimed that the League had reduced it to peaceful if vehement debate.

The League, he said, had done much to abate international scandals; it had set going the system of mandates, and had made definite progress in the financial rehabilitation of Austria. In regard to the reduction of armaments, without which all other reforms would be valueless, that could only be brought about by international agreement through some organization representing practically all the nations of the world. Supporters of the League of Nations welcomed and earnestly desired the success of the Washington Conference. International cooperation and understanding must replace international suspicion.

Lord Grey spoke throughout with his usual simplicity and directness, remarked that more than 40 nations could not take part in the Geneva assemblies without there growing up a sort of world public opinion which would assert itself when international troubles arose. In the course of a year or two at most there would be a general election in Great Britain, and every member returned to the House of Commons should be pledged to see that the government of the day, whatever it was, pursued a League of Nations policy. The governments represented on the Supreme Council had a little forgotten the League, and it was a great tribute to it that when Britain and France were at a deadlock over Upper Silesia the League was able to bring them to agreement.

Impartiality the Watchword

Whatever might be thought of the League's decision, it was impartial. Even when one of the parties concerned regarded a decision as unfavorable to himself, he was less inclined to accept it if he was convinced of its impartiality; hence the League's value in international affairs. If the nations slipped back into the pre-war condition of separate alliances and competing armaments, the sense of insecurity would be greater and more disastrous to industry and commerce than ever before. It was stated (the had not verified the figures) that of Britain's total revenue of \$1,400,000,000, \$200,000,000 were used for paying interest on the national debt and for armaments; entirely unproductive expenditure. Reduction of armaments must be simultaneous, worldwide, and comprehensive. The Washington Conference would deal with questions that the League of Nations could not handle because the United States was not a member of it; they were not rivals; the one could not take the place of the other, because the League alone had permanent machinery for dealing with European questions.

Britain's former Foreign Secretary concluded with a grave warning. Armaments might be an insurance against defeat, but not against war. In modern warfare both sides lose, one more heavily than the other. People said human nature did not change, and there would always be war; but if human nature remained the same, it was not incapable of learning by experience. Dr. Nansen said he regarded the League as a necessity for the future of Europe. His faith in it had grown

THE CHATEAU OF BLOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The wide waters of the Loire, fruitful of sandbanks and seldom interfered with by the builders of bridges, sweep past the great palaces where pomp and circumstances have given way to guides and picture postcards. Blois and its chateau have felt the change as much as any place, and the empty halls are no longer alive with the footsteps which could shake not only France but the far coasts of the world. Even the furniture has gone

of taste. Once the decorations of this hall were more sober when, in 1407, Valentine de Milan had inscribed upon it: "rien ne m'est plus, plus ne m'est rien." Here it was also that Charles of Orleans came after his long captivity in England and spent his time writing rondeaux of which the most famous begins:

Le temps a l'esle son manteau
De vent, de froidure et de pluie.

In 1574 the States-General were summoned to Blois and sat in this room; it was in the middle of the Wars of Religion and the members adopted an attitude of no compromise to the Huguenots. One hundred and four deputies of the clergy stood facing the side where the staircase comes down, opposite on a raised platform were the

GERMAN CABINET IS FACING HARD TASK

Two of the Men Who Distinguished Themselves in the First With Cabinet Are Missing From the Second

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The second Wirth Cabinet is evidently a poor edition of the first. Two men of real distinction who helped to give the first

homely virtues, his honesty of purpose, and his independence. Like many others in the Socialist Party he has risen to his present position from very humble beginnings. The child of working-class parents he went to the national school in Königsberg, Kant's city, and at an early age had to go out into the world to earn his living.

He soon developed a quite remarkable capacity for organization. Beginning first with the clerks in the office where he worked he founded a clerks' union, became editor of the organ associated with the union, became later trade union secretary, and, just before the outbreak of the war, was summoned to assist Mr. Legien in administering the general commission of German Labor unions. Throughout the war Mr. Bauer followed the safe policy of his party: civic peace, a common front of all parties and classes against the enemy, collaboration with the government and the authorities. An earnest, honest politician, Chancellor in the new Wirth Cabinet has not a spark of imagination or creative genius.

John Giesberts, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is another interesting personality in the new Wirth Cabinet. Although he too is a man of apparently no great intellectual power or culture, Mr. Giesberts represents that huge Roman Catholic vote which exists in the Rhineland and his influence over the Roman Catholic trade unionists is a very important force in Germany. A very great, an interesting appointment is that of Dr. Koester to the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Koester is one of the intellectual Socialist leaders, a young man of wide reading, very accessible to ideas but lacking in decision and for that reason not likely to exercise any great influence on the policy of the Cabinet. Unlike those which confronted previous Republican cabinets the chief tasks of the new government will be concerned with purely domestic questions.

Wages and Taxation

The two vital problems which will shortly need solving here are those of taxation and wages. It is quite clear that any taxation scheme which has any chance of raising revenue not only to pay allied reparations but also to meet the enormous expenditure now involved in running the German Republic, must be of a drastic, far-reaching character and is bound to arouse a storm of indignant opposition throughout Germany. The new Cabinet will find itself opposed as soon as it begins to tackle the problem of taxation, by the powerful Stinnes interests, the trading class, the world of finance and the vast middle class already staggering under the present taxation burdens, and it is not easy to foresee how it can weather the inevitable storm. The problem of rising prices is one, too, which will require even still greater statesmanship if it is to be solved. The fall of the German exchange, the "buying up" of stocks of goods of all kinds by foreigners, the rise in price of raw materials purchased abroad mean of course that in a very near future prices of food and clothing, shoes and ordinary kitchen articles will begin to soar, workers will demand higher wages, employers will reject their demands, and strikes and lockouts—at least such is the reading of the future by competent observers here—will lead to grave economic confusion.

One apprehends that the present Cabinet does not number among its members men able to cope successfully with the grave industrial problems which, as indicated, will require solving during the present winter. Happily the elimination of the Upper Silesian dispute means that so far as one can foresee an era of calm and comparative repose in the field of foreign politics has opened for Germany. Relations between Germany and the Allies, provided they are not poisoned by the feeling of resentment caused by the loss of a large portion of Upper Silesia, are likely to improve, while the failure of the Karlist coup has meant the sobering down of the Monarchist propaganda in Bavaria and elsewhere.

RISE IN ADANA'S COTTON PRICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is announced from Adana that a rise in the price of cotton has occurred, due to the small cotton harvests in America and Egypt. Thanks to this rise after a long stagnation, the cottons pledged in the banks have been liberated and exported.



Where Charles of Orleans wrote his rondeaux

In which British business found itself, and the League of Nations was by far the most hopeful means of securing this result. A resolution embodying this view was carried unanimously.

Lord Cowdray promised to give during the next three years £50,000 to the funds of the League of Nations Union, which exists to support the League. From an anonymous source came an offer of \$25,000 if \$125,000 were raised in sums of not less than £5000 each. Copartnership Tenants Limited gave £410. Within the last year the Union has started 300 new branches and obtained 100,000 new members, and in the month previous to the Mansion House gathering held 300 public meetings.

CABINET CHANGES LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—When Sir Joseph Cook leaves the federal treasury for the less strenuous post of High Commissioner in London, a reshuffling of the federal portfolios seems assured, and Massey Green, the Minister for Customs, whose reputation was greatly enhanced by his skillful handling of the recent tariff, will probably become the new Treasurer. The contest among ministerial supporters for the vacant portfolio will be at least interesting and will probably provide Mr. Hughes with a party problem that will lift his thought from the political unkindness of Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Federal Country Party.

NEW YORK BUS PLAN ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Summing up their conclusions at the end of the first two weeks' hearings, the Transit Commission believes that the plan of Mayor Hylan to abolish all surface lines and substitute busses is not at all justified. The board thinks that the statements of the Mayor, that the subways, opened or to be opened, would make the surface lines unnecessary, are disproved by the fact that since the opening of the Lexington Avenue subways, the surface lines on Lexington and Third avenues, and even as far as Second Avenue, have increased their traffic, particularly in the valuable short-line hauls.

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ST. LOUIS

Cabinet authority at home and abroad are missing from the present Cabinet, namely Dr. Rosen, who was Foreign Minister, and Dr. Rathenau, the Minister for Reconstruction.

If Dr. Rathenau persists in his refusal to accept office it is difficult to see how the present Cabinet can solve many of the pressing reconstruction problems which confront it. Happily the hope exists that Dr. Rathenau, who is one of the really big men in the New Germany, will allow himself to be won over by his friend the Chancellor to proceeding with his work of reconstruction, and with that possibility in view no successor had been appointed to the Reconstruction Ministry when Dr. Wirth presented the list of his second Cabinet to the Reichstag.

For the moment Dr. Wirth has control of the Foreign Office, although it is doubtful whether he will find it possible to carry on for long the dual work of Chancellor and Foreign Minister. He continues now as during the past year one of the dominating personalities in Germany. He is a man of great intelligence, very active and energetic, of much personal charm. The reputation for political honesty which he rightly enjoys abroad should continue to be one of Germany's chief assets.

A Man of Humble Beginnings

Gustave Bauer, who continues Vice-Chancellor under Dr. Wirth, is a man who is generally respected for his

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Fire Sets, in Swedish finish, hand made, to match Andirons, at from \$11.50 to \$35.
Fire Sets, in antique brass, hand hammered, to match Andirons, of same design and finish, from \$19.50 to \$35.

Folding Fire Screens, 14 match above Andirons, from \$5.75 to \$20.
Spark Guards, in sizes, from \$3.25 to \$10.
Portable Fire Grates, for coal or wood, from \$9.50 to \$12.
Gas Logs, from 18 to 24 inches, from \$4 to \$17.
Wood Holders, in wrought iron, wicker or brass, in many designs, from \$5 to \$25.
Coal Hods, in wrought iron or brass, from \$9.99 to \$21.99.
Hearth Brushes, from \$1.59 to \$5.
Fireplace Bellows, hand carved or plain, in many sizes, from \$3.50 to \$25.

MINERAL OIL IS SAID TO EXIST IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—Described by Sir Edgeworth David, the distinguished Australian geologist, as the first recorded discovery of true mineral oil in the Commonwealth, the finding of oil indications in the Kimberley district of this state has aroused as much interest as the discovery of gold.

The area in which a preliminary test has been made is at Price's Creek, to the east of the junction of Christmas Creek with the Fitzroy River, about 160 miles southeast of Derby and 250 miles to the southeast of Wyndham. On the northwestern coast there are excellent harbors and on the Yampi Islands, northeast of the entrance to King's Sound, there are great iron ore deposits.

Geologically the indications are good and T. Blatchford, the assistant government geologist, who has made analyses and investigations in the Kimberley district, is impressed with the possibilities, which apparently extend into the northern territory. Small seepages at Price's Creek smell strongly of petroleum and the oil has killed the grass in places. The chief indication, however, is the fact that samples taken from a 90-foot bore reveal true mineral oil in small quantities, increasing slightly with depth. The oil is contained in sandstone and thin limestone and its actual weight, compared with that of the rock, is only one part in 4000; but, as Professor David says, this relatively small amount should be sufficient to supply quantities which, under favorable conditions for concentration, may be sufficiently extensive to be of economic value.

"Mr. Blatchford's report shows that broad areas exist over a very wide area," remarked Sir Edgeworth. "Expressed in terms of years, the Kimberley deposits date back to the order of at least 300,000,000 years ago. The great question as yet unanswered is, are there definite oil pools under the anticlinal arches of sufficient size to be of commercial value? Systematic boring under expert direction is the only means of settling satisfactorily this important point. The next step in the development of Kimberley should be an immediate careful geological survey to locate at once the most favorable anticlinal arches for prospecting operations."

The federal government's reward of £50,000 and the prospect of obtaining a large share in the millions of pounds sterling worth of oil imported annually into the Commonwealth, will stimulate the exploitation of the Kimberley district, and one of the first places which will be tested will be the junction of the Ord and Neguri rivers in the extreme northeast, where a bright brittle mineral-like pitch has been found.

London Expert's Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Four months' investigation in the north-west of Western Australia and adjacent parts of the Northern Territory, on behalf of the Australian Petroleum Development Company, has convinced J. Stevens that the eastern part of the Northern Territory and the Kimberley division of the western state have undoubted oil possibilities. Mr. Stevens, who is described as petroleum technologist of the University of London, anticipates that the districts he has investigated will eventually become a large oil field.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE VETERANS
ARE AVAILABLE

Coach George Zahn Is Busy Preparing the Dartmouth College Basketball Team for the Difficult Schedule It Has to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 14.—With three of last year's team available and with a dozen sophomores competing for the open positions, Coach George Zahn is now busy preparing the Dartmouth College basketball team for the difficult schedule which it will have to meet during the coming season. Practice for the first few days was decidedly elementary in nature, but soon became more advanced.

The following men reported to Coach Zahn: D. P. Gaver '22, C. A. Gray '23, F. K. Heep '23, R. L. Height '23, J. A. Miller '23, D. R. Moore '23, R. C. Bates '24, E. J. Garmody '24, R. V. Pister '24, and O. Hecht '24, guards; A. E. Davidson '22, J. D. Landauer '23, J. G. Sloan '23, H. V. Walker '23, L. V. Wilcox '23, A. R. Goldstein '24, F. C. Shanahan '24, and M. H. Watkins '24, centers; S. W. White '22, L. M. Brown '23, T. H. Cullen '23, G. W. Ferguson '23, E. S. Taylor '23, H. B. Parker '24, E. S. Hickock '24, C. L. McClintock '24, J. A. Malcom '24, and W. S. Patten '24, forwards.

After a preliminary call for candidates, 35 men remained on the freshman basketball squad after the first cut made by Coach Zahn. The following men survived the first cut: R. C. Borwell, D. M. Turner, L. C. Christiansen, L. P. Goss, C. L. Gross, A. F. Greer, R. Rahmanov, P. V. Reber, J. C. Haller, M. O. Skiles, H. G. Scott, R. C. Sweetser, H. W. Thayer, R. E. Wiley, W. B. Brown, J. D. Hamilton, and C. S. Walker, guards; M. W. Chapman, F. H. Edwards, H. L. Fleet, C. Friedman, R. G. Myers, R. Warren, S. Wright, G. N. Chamberlain and P. B. Tanner, centers; A. N. Anderson, C. A. Bolles, S. G. Chamberlain, D. L. Clark, G. E. Douglas, R. E. Egan, W. Hanlon, D. F. Harris, S. C. Keith, M. K. Emerson, S. D. Milnor, and W. W. Yarnall, forwards.

Manager S. D. Kilmar has announced the varsity schedule, which calls for 20 games. The season will open here tonight with the Middlebury College game.

Ten of the contests are with members of the intercollegiate league. The winter carnival game will be with Harvard again this year, on February 11. The schedule:

December 14—Middlebury at Hanover; 20—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 20—Geneva College at Geneva; 20—Ohio State at Columbus; 21—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

January 2—Western Reserve University at Cleveland; 9—Columbia at Hanover; 11—Harvard at Hanover; 15—Yale at New Haven; 18—Pennsylvania at Hanover; 21—Columbia at New York; 25—Cornell at Hanover.

February 4—Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn at Hanover; 7—Worcester at Worcester; 11—Harvard at Hanover; 15—Yale at New Haven; 18—Pennsylvania at Hanover; 21—Columbia at New York; 25—Cornell at Hanover.

March 11—Princeton at Princeton; 4—Yale at Hanover; 11—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
PLAN TO AID DRAFT

Most Popular Solution Is to Refuse to Buy Any Players From Minor Clubs Opposing Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Proposals of various kinds to meet the difficulties caused by the attitude of certain minor leagues in regard to the drafting of players, engaged much of the attention of the owners of the various National League of Professional Baseball Clubs at the annual meeting of the league yesterday. The most popular solution, according to reports obtained after the meeting, came from Pres. C. H. Bennett of the Brooklyn club, who urged that an agreement be entered into between the owners of the clubs in the National and American leagues to refuse to purchase any players belonging to clubs which declined to honor the draft of the major leagues. This met with practically unanimous approval and will be submitted to the American League at its meeting today.

Pres. J. A. Heydler of the league, in his annual report, stated that the prosperity of the game in 1920 had been continued substantially during 1921. The game had remained and retained public confidence at the hands of the sport, with the permanent elimination of undesirable, and with complete reorganization and the establishment of a semi-public form of government under the independent and fearless leadership of Commissioner K. M. Landis. Mr. Heydler's report showed that the paid attendance of all League games last season was but little short of 1920, the banner year; in fact, he said, the record would easily have been exceeded but for postponement of several important games. The clubs showing a gain in attendance over the preceding year were Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, and St. Louis; those showing a falling off were Cincinnati,

MONTCLAIR WINS
OVER YALE CLUB

Harvard, Still Undeclared, Beats the D. K. E. Club in Class B of the Squash Tennis League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARVARD, Mass., Dec. 14.—The Metropolitan Inter-Collegiate Squash Tennis Championship (Class B) was won by Harvard, 6-0, over Yale, 3-0, in a match played yesterday at the Harvard Club.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Montclair Athletic Club, the new members of the Metropolitan squash tennis league, Class B, again upset predictions yesterday, by winning their team match against the Yale Club, the champion of 1921, by a score of 4 to 3, while the Harvard Club, the unbeaten leaders, took a long lead in their match against the D. K. E. Club, taking the first three matches, though by closer scores than expected.

The leading players of the Yale club, who their matches as expected, but the new members failed to sustain the reputation of the team, and the result finally hinged on the match between R. E. Hughes, one of the newer players of the game, and the veteran H. C. McClintock. The latter took the first game after a hard struggle and led in the second, but the energy of the youth gradually wore him down, so that the final game was all in favor of the Montclair player.

The summary:

D. M. Bonnell, Yale, defeated Parker, Montclair, 15-4, 15-12.

Clyde Martin, Yale, defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15-4, 11-15, 15-8.

H. C. McClintock, Yale, defeated Frank Sells, Montclair, 15-4, 15-12, 15-7.

H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated G. L. Smith, Yale, 6-15, 15-8, 15-7.

R. E. Hughes, Montclair, defeated H. C. McClintock, Yale, 15-12, 15-12, 15-7.

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R. C. Bates, Yale, defeated R. L. Height, Montclair, 15-12, 15-12, 15-7.

Meanwhile Harvard's players showed early their superiority over the other Class B players by a series of easy victories over the D. K. E. Club representatives, who have been successful against most of the other clubs.

William Rand Jr. was especially good in his match against E. L. Ward, coming from behind in the first game, leading throughout the second, and leading again throughout the third. The summary:

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After obtaining a one-goal lead in the first period, Victoria played a five-man defense until the second goal was secured, when they opened up the play again. The last period showed Vancouver making strenuous efforts, but weakness in front of goal, coupled with the sturdy defense of Fowler, the Loughlin brothers and Johnson averted a score. The summary:

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Peden was declared ineligible for having played a game at Lombard College while taking an academy course there. The game counted as a year of competition and as he has played two years at Illinois he was refused permission to compete next year.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND TEAM

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TWO NORTHERN
UNION TEAMS TIE

Leeds and Halifax Share Leadership in Rugby Football Standing With Percentage of 79.16

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LEEDS, England, Dec. 14.—The Leeds and Halifax teams both gained victories in the Northern Rugby Football Union competition on November 19, and as a result they were bracketed in the first place, each with a percentage of 79.16. Dewsbury, the former leader, lost its match against York and fell to fifth in the standing. The best league game of the day was that between Hull Kingston Rovers and Leeds, the latter winning by 20 points to 5. The Rovers held the advantage forward but did not appear greatly to comprehend the finer points of the game. J. A. Bacon, the international center-three-quarter back, played right at the top of his form and was responsible for a magnificent try. He obtained possession of the ball in his own quarter and, after stopping and swerving past almost the whole of the Rovers team, finished the run with great resolution. It is hoped that Bacon will reproduce this form at Manchester in the final test game against the Australians.

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POLISH FOOTBALL
CHAMPIONSHIP

Cracovia, Holder of Title, Plays Four Games Without Defeat in First Half of the Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW, Poland.—The first half of the Polish Association football championship was chiefly remarkable for the success of the Cracovia team, the holder of the championship, which played four games without encountering defeat. The only time the champions failed to win was when they were opposed to the Warta club, of Posen, which managed to secure a draw. The Polonia club of Warsaw, which was second in the standing, won three out of its four games by a score of 1 goal to 0. The Polonia team has an excellent defense. The Warta eleven was third on the list. Although playing with plenty of dash, it had lacked combination.

Pozon of Lemberg, met with more success outside the league than in it, for, although it fared well against Hungarian and Viennese teams, it scored only one win in the league, losing all its other three matches. Lks. Lods commenced the season badly and never really recovered. As, however, it improved rapidly with the progress of the season, it may give a good account of itself in the second part of the league competition. It is generally expected that Cracovia, which has proved more than a match for most of its rivals, will do equally well in the second portion of the tournament.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TO HAVE THREE GROUPS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—It is expected that the United States Amateur Hockey Association will start its second championship season within the next four weeks. This year the association will be divided into three groups and the teams which win their respective championships will come together in the final matches for the title. After the championship is decided, it is hoped that the American champion will be able to meet the amateur champion of Canada in an international match.

There will be one group in the eastern part of the United States and two in the western. Boston, New York and Philadelphia will make up the first group, with Boston having two teams and New York and Philadelphia one each. At the present time four teams are playing an elimination series in Boston for the two places. One of the western groups will be made up of teams from Duluth, Minnesota; St. Paul, Minnesota; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Cleveland, Ohio. The other western group will have teams from Eveleth, Minnesota; Houghton and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; and perhaps Calumet, Michigan.

While the actual dates for starting of finishing the championship have not yet been announced, it is expected that the opening games will be played about the middle of January and the last games not later than March 1. The officials of the association are now meeting on the amateur standing of the players who have applied for registration and as soon as they have finished this work, the lineup of the teams will be announced.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Readjustments in Prices and Other Factors Still Going on, Although Slight Improvement in Demand Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Slight improvement in demand during the past week took place in primary cotton goods markets but the volume of dealing is still kept within very much restricted limits and price still plays the most important role. The slanting report of the past week gave further confirmation to the already existing belief that the government's figure would be exceeded by the actual output by a margin of approximately 1,500,000 bales or nearly 25 per cent. Under such conditions the expected rise in the raw cotton market failed to materialize and the looked for support for the higher prices of cotton goods that ruled a month ago was not forthcoming.

It now appears that the gross over-estimation of the cotton crop and the resulting overvaluation of cotton values has been the source of considerable mischief in the cotton industry. Optimistic predictions of the complete rehabilitation of the south as a result of the rise in cotton values have failed to be sustained by any considerable manifestation of increased purchasing power in that section. People did not stop to consider that the higher cotton prices were due to the smaller amount of the staple produced, and that in the aggregate the value of the entire crop was far less than usual.

Status in Farm Section

Farming sections of the west, so far as general business is concerned, are showing the inevitable result of the tremendous shrinkage in the value of farm products, and no amount of optimism has been able to develop a normal purchasing power that does not exist there. Industrial communities are increasingly affected by the prolonged idleness of a considerable proportion of the working population, and have not been able to maintain their normal takings of textiles or of any other class of commodities, much less to make for the shrunken buying power of the agricultural sections.

All these facts are not new, but they are receiving much more attention in cotton goods merchandising channels now that the shortened cotton crop has failed to bring about the boom in demand and in prices that it was expected to produce. Merchants who bought in quantity some weeks ago, when prices seemed on the upward trend, wish now they had not been so hasty, and are experiencing some difficulty in passing along the higher level of values. Reluctantly they are compelled to admit that the public is not buying more than it actually has to have, and then only when prices are very low. It has been the very conservative merchants who have bought only to cover immediate needs and have kept inventories at the lowest possible point, who have fared the best and there are more now than were three months ago who are determined to follow their lead.

This should not be taken to mean that the cotton industry is badly situated in comparison to other industries, however, for the facts are that it is probably in better shape than any other of the country's basic industries. Cotton manufacturing machinery throughout the country is fully 50 per cent in operation, and idleness among textile workers is growing more and more negligible. Only the most efficient plants have been able to make any money, and many are frankly losing money but believe they are not losing as much as if they were idle.

Mills and Prices

Since the mills are operating and do not deem it wise to pile up too large a volume of unsold goods, it follows that they have been compelled to meet the market on the price question and dealing has been going on during the past week or 10 days at prices which the manufacturers would not think of entertaining except for spot goods that were weighing heavy on their hands. Print cloths have been selling direct on the basis of 3 1/2 cents a yard for 24 inch 5.55-yard 64 by 60s, and for the eastern-made goods of the best reputation. Sheetings are easier, and although second-hand sales are not so great an extent, owing to the weakly-held goods having been already liquidated, the mills have been virtually to meet the price levels established by second hands, though they will not consider contract goods on such a basis.

Fine combed yarn goods have been moving slowly on the basis of 15 1/2 cents for 40 inch 85 by 80s and as low as 13 1/2 cents for 76 by 72s. These prices were confined some weeks ago to second hands, but are current now in first hand sales of spot goods. Fancies and novelties, of course, have brought more profitable levels, but they have not been moving in any great volume.

Fall River reports aggregate sales of considerably less than 200,000 pieces for the past two weeks put together and the bulk of this total was due to the past week's dealing in print cloths. New Bedford mills for several weeks have not been selling sufficient goods to cover their weekly output, but have a fair volume of uncompleted orders yet to deliver and are looking for an improvement in demand following the advent of the New Year.

Yarns have shown some slight improvement, but this has been mostly confined to the combed variety and carded yarns have weakened from 1

NEW SPANISH BOND
ISSUE A SUCCESS

Finance Minister Reports That Subscriptions Amount to 1,350,000,000 Pesetas Made by Many Small Investors

INTERNATIONAL
BANK NOTE PLAN

German Coinage Expert Advocates Idea Without Gold Basis—Opposes Vanderlip Proposal

BERLIN, Germany—That an international bank note is the sole expedient for solving the prevailing world financial unrest is the opinion of Dr. Otto Arendt, a German coinage expert, who was one of the pioneer silver coinage advocates. The American proposal for the establishment of an international bank with a giant gold reserve is discarded by Dr. Arendt as unfeasible.

The international bank note, he says, would not require covering, as its character as the legalized medium of payment would wholly suffice to give it the necessary value. He says the American suggestion of an international bank which would issue notes backed by gold is impracticable, for the reason that either such an institution must be prepared to redeem its notes in gold, in which case it soon would be rid of its yellow metal, or its gold fund would merely rest in the bank's vaults as a decorative security, as does the Reichsbank's reserve.

Such hoarding would prove a superfluous and costly luxury, he contends. He believes the world's economic future belongs to an international bank note which would not be backed by gold, since an international bank would not require such foundation. "For the moment," he said, "our limited gold reserve possesses only a moral, and not a material worth. The advent of international currency would make it incumbent upon the German economists to establish a firm ratio of value between the German bank note and the new world currency, irrespective of gold backing, as the latter would be discarded as superfluous. The international note would have to be accorded a fixed legal standard within Germany. Compared to it, the German notes would rank as fractional currency at home as well as abroad. This would end exchange speculation."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Pfälzische Bank of Ludwigshafen, Germany, affairs of which are to be wound up following heavy losses sustained in foreign exchange operations, has, it is stated, no agency in New York and is not a factor in American-German trade. The bank had 56 branches in southern Germany. The capitalization was 75,000,000 marks, with reserves totaling 18,000,000 marks.

Milch cows in the Province of Quebec during the summer of 1921 totaled 1,039,389, compared with 1,030,809 during the corresponding period in 1920, according to an estimate of the provincial Department of Agriculture. Hogs totaled 883,920, compared with 836,431; hens and chickens, 3,476,729, compared with 3,177,402; other poultry, 356,486, as against 360,453.

The Cunard Company plans to build six new oil-burning steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 100,000 tons, to extend those services which lapsed during the war. In the spring there will be weekly services between Liverpool and New York and Southampton and New York.

Legislation to revive the United States Grain Corporation, with a government guarantee of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat, is planned by the Farmers National Council for their campaign during the present session of Congress.

RAILS WEAKER IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Price changes were irregular in yesterday's active stock market, with upturns, however, generally larger than the declines. Oil, copper, steels and equipments were bid up by pools, and rails reacted under further pressure. Heavy offerings of low-grade rails, especially St. Paul common and preferred and New Haven, undermined prices toward the close. Reports that the American Government had decided to abrogate the higher export tax on oils directed considerable interest on that group, substantial advances being registered by Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American. Government bonds were easier, but some foreign issues continued to strengthen. Call money was firm, ruling at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 936,000 shares.

The market closed below the day's best prices: Allied Chemical 5 1/2, up 1/4; American Car & Foundry 14 1/2, up 1/4; Baldwin Locomotive 96, up 1 1/2; Crucible Steel 6 1/2, up 1/2; Houston Oil 3 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 12 1/2, up 1/4; Pan-American Petroleum 5 1/2, up 1/4; United States Rubber 5 1/2, up 1/4; Canadian Pacific 121, off 1/4; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 13 1/2, off 1/4; New Haven 13 1/2, off 1/4.

OIL LAND LEASES SOLD

TULSA, Oklahoma—Leases on 230 tracts of oil land in the Osage Nation of Oklahoma have brought \$7,267,600. H. F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Company, and J. S. Coaden, president of Coaden & Co., were the principal buyers. One tract brought \$800,000. The United States Government conducted the sale of land belonging to Indian wards.

NEW SPANISH BOND
ISSUE A SUCCESS

Finance Minister Reports That Subscriptions Amount to 1,350,000,000 Pesetas Made by Many Small Investors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There is material for contemplation and philosophy in the remarkable success of the new issue of Spanish Treasury bonds, which has exceeded all expectations, official and otherwise. It is cynically remarked that patriotism at 5 per cent, and well secured, runs as well in Spain as anywhere, but there is more in it than that. The issue was announced as being unlimited, the bonds bearing interest, tax free, at 5 per cent and repayable—and renewable—in three months.

An early statement issued and telegraphed abroad was that the list had closed on the opening day and that the amount subscribed was 1,300,000,000 pesetas. As a matter of fact, the amount, as stated by Mr. Francisco Cambó, the Finance Minister, was 1,350,000,000, and the strong feature of the subscription was the very large number of small subscribers, the banks who contented themselves with fulfilling the orders of their customers and satisfying other requirements, looking on more or less passively, knowing that the full amount wanted by the government was well assured.

Quantity Unlimited

The unlimited quantity gave to the small subscriber the certainty that he would receive what he asked for, with the probability that, as the result, the lists would have to be closed early. In consequence the smaller financial public of Madrid converted themselves into very early birds and besieged the imposing premises of the Banco de España before the time announced. A special issue department had been established, and here in a very short time 80,000,000 were issued, and it was then being estimated that the day would yield, with Madrid and the provincial branches together, some four hundred or four hundred and fifty millions. But there are active dealers still to come, the early birds being the smallest, and the provinces were keener than had been anticipated. Thus far more money came in than the Treasury wanted, but by the conditions of the issue the subscription remained open all the first day, and all that was asked for was given. The bank was lending at 9 per cent on all subscriptions.

An analysis showed that the amount subscribed in Madrid was 181,848,000 pesetas, with 3200 subscribers. From Barcelona there came 184,927,000 pesetas, with 54 subscribers; the Bank of Barcelona having subscribed 200,000,000. The different complexion of the subscription between Barcelona and Madrid is interesting. From Bilbao there came 445,715,000 pesetas, from Cadiz 1,504,000 pesetas, from Cordova 629,000, from Corunna 8,000,000, from Victoria 80,000,000, and from Saragossa 20,568,500 pesetas.

More Millions to Come

Mr. Cambó in discussing the success of the loan and remarking that it exceeded by far the success achieved in any other financial operation in Spain before, said that the figures he gave as final, 1,350,000,000 pesetas, would yet be augmented by a few millions as there were some returns still to be made. "With the success of this subscription," he went on to say, "the most difficult situation that has ever been presented to the Spanish Treasury is effectively saved. On the first of January there are 1,350,000,000 pesetas worth of bonds at present in circulation to mature, the deficit in the budget must be faced, and then there is the special expenditure occasioned by the operations in Morocco. If the Spanish lender had not so spontaneously come to the assistance of the state, the enormous costs to which it is at present subjected being unavoidable, a situation abounding in difficulties would have been created, since the government would have been obliged to ask the bank for huge advances, with all grave consequences that have been seen to be attendant upon such a policy in other countries. With the sum subscribed not only are the necessities of the Treasury during the term of the current financial year fully assured, but the state is enabled to face the maturities of the first of January in exceptionally advantageous conditions."

"I can now make public," Mr. Cambó added, "the reason I had for not giving any limit to the amount of the subscription, a matter that has caused some comment. The simple explanation is that I felt it to be necessary to adopt every measure to guarantee as far as possible against failure or the appearance of failure and to secure the funds for the January obligations."

MISSISSIPPI BONDS SOLD

JACKSON, Mississippi—Mississippi bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 have been sold at auction by the State Bond and Improvement Commission here to W. A. Harriman & Co., New York, and W. B. Tigrett & Co., Jackson, Tennessee, on a basis of 4 1/2 per cent at par and accrued interest plus premium of \$8500.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday, December 17.35, January 17.20, March 17.21, May 17.05, July 16.75. Spot cotton quiet, middling 17.65.

FURTHER GAIN IN
BUILDING ACTIVITY

Contracts in 27 States During November Exceeded Total for Same Month in 1920

NEW YORK, New York—Building contracts awarded during November in the 27 northwestern states amounted to \$192,311,000, according to a statement by the F. W. Dodge Company. This total is 45 per cent greater than the figure for November, 1920, but 14 per cent under that for October. The average per business day in November, however, was only slightly less than in the previous month. The normal decline from October to November is 24 per cent.

Residential construction in November accounted for \$90,324,000, a slight increase over October, and representing 47 per cent of the total activity for the month. Public works and utilities amounted to \$26,397,000, or 14 per cent of the total; business buildings, \$24,221,000, or 13 per cent; educational buildings, \$18,020,000, or 9 per cent; industrial buildings, \$17,695,000, or 9 per cent.

Contemplated new work reported in November amounted to \$395,666,000, about double the volume of contracts let in the same month.

Contracts awarded during the first 11 months of this year have amounted to \$2,161,500,000, which is 11 per cent greater than the average 11-month figure for the preceding five years.

The fact that construction activity is holding up at an unusually high level through the winter months, taken with the other known factors that are likely to affect the rate of activity next year, gives promise of an unusually good year for construction in 1922.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Business Still Has Unsatisfactory Features and the Volume Appears to Be Declining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European News Office

LONDON, England—It is difficult to gauge the volume of trade passing, but at the moment it appears to be declining, rather than increasing. Business, however, presents one or two satisfactory features. It appears to be spread more regularly over the market, and although it is still of a hand-to-mouth description, it has become steadier. The recent reductions in the British steel makers' prices are confined to Scotland, where there has been considerable local competition among the home manufacturers for shipbuilders' orders, and makers are now free to quote individual prices.

Conditions in the export market are improving in the sense that a good proportion of the business passing is being taken by British works. On the other hand, merchants report that in several of the overseas markets conditions are still unsatisfactory, and that export business is conducted under conditions of much uncertainty. The position on the Continent continues to be obscure, and although German works are, generally speaking, working off their arrears of deliveries, they are not booking a great deal of new business. French iron and steel quotations are maintained at a level which British works are unable to compete with the Germans. On a number of descriptions, with the British manufacturers, and the Labor situation in Belgium is preventing serious competition from that quarter. American steel manufacturers' prices have been on the down grade for some time, but taking the unfavorable exchange into consideration they are still too high to permit of business being done in the British market except on a few special lines.

STEAMSHIP LINE
RESUMES DIVIDEND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a lapse of more than seven years dividends have been resumed on the capital stock of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company by the directors authorizing a dividend of 2 per cent, payable on December 31 to stockholders of record December 21.

Business with the Atlantic coastwise shipping line is so much better that recently schedules were increased. The increasing flow of both passenger and freight traffic has been most gratifying to the officers and owners and, that, together with some federal compensation, has resulted in the dividend.

President A. D. Stebbins, in commenting on operations, said that the company had practically turned the corner and that traffic movements over its lines were highly satisfactory. The action of the board in authorizing a payment on Merchants & Miners stock bears out the predictions freely made in the local financial district. On account of the prosperity which the company is now enjoying the action of the directors has caused an advance in the price of the stock. The company has no bonded indebtedness, and its outstanding capital stock is slightly in excess of \$3,000,000.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The London News Office

LONDON, England—The Exchange returns for the period April 1 to November 12 show:

Receipts..... £150,328,277
Expenditure..... £112,497,440
Corresponding period last year:
Receipts..... £781,399,465
Expenditure..... £666,822,478

AUSTRALIAN MEAT
EXPORT PROBLEM

Stock-Raising Enjoys Favorable Season but Pastoral Industry Faces Difficulties in Low Prices and Poor Marketing Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—From the Gulf of Carpentaria to the lowest rim of the continent, Australia has been enjoying an extremely favorable stock season, and its flocks and herds have been increasing. Yet the pastoral industry is facing a crisis, owing to the difficulty in marketing its product at prices which will be remunerative. The increased cost of handling the meat, the high freight, and the accumulation of frozen meat in London are some of the principal causes for pessimism.

Meat works representing an investment of from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000 are idle and the whole of the Queensland meat works have been closed.

Mr. F. W. Hughes, president of the Frozen Meat Exporters Association, speaking at a deputation to the Federal Treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, placed the blame for this situation primarily on the British Government, which practically retained control of the frozen meat trade until the end of April this year. That government, he understood, had held up frozen meat from distribution because they had guaranteed a price to the local (British) market, and had placed a higher price upon the frozen meat than it was intrinsically worth, in order that it should not compete with the local product. If the government had lowered the price and put the meat into consumption there would have been no accumulation and little deterioration. As it was, Australian and New Zealand meat was suffering from a prejudice on the part of the British consumer, English stores were largely congested with unsaleable meat and supplies were arriving.

Mr. Hughes urged that every effort should be made to induce the British Government to cut its losses, comb out its stocks, and convert any meat which was unfit for human consumption into tallow. Subsidy Suggested

Replying to a question put to him by the federal Treasurer, Mr. Hughes admitted that the freights were also an important factor. He suggested a scheme whereby the British, the New Zealand, and the Australian governments should each subsidize shipping to the extent of 1 farthing per pound. If the shipping companies carried frozen meat at 3 farthings per pound lower than the present rate of freights, it would be of immense advantage to the industry, and to the Commonwealth government as well, for if nothing was done there would be a collapse in the pastoral industry which would mean that the government could not collect a land tax and that there would be no pastoral income to levy upon.

Following Mr. Hughes, another grazier said that the advance in freights, as compared with pre-war rates, had been 226 per cent in regard to beef, 215 per cent in mutton, 258 per cent in tallow, and 240 per cent in hides. Sir Joseph Cook, in reply to the deputation, said that the trouble was in London, and the sooner it was faced there the better it would be for all concerned. During the war Australia gave the British Government the cheapest meat in the world, and this seemed to him the strongest of all grounds for urging the British Government to look in a sympathetic way toward those who stood loyally by it during the whole period of the war. Having, however, combed out the inferior meat and having got the people in England to adopt the idea of trading within the Empire, and, if necessary, of giving preference to the Empire, there still remained the cost of getting meat over to Britain.

One thing that should be done at the earliest moment was to hurry on the completion of the Commonwealth's five large steamers which had a big refrigeration capacity. As far as the sum of £150,000 mentioned was concerned, he did not think any government ought to hesitate to incur a small obligation of that kind. The representations made by the deputation would be placed sympathetically before the Prime Minister.

While New South Wales cannot compare with the huge stockraising state of Queensland, the fact that the annual value of her pastoral production in 1919-20 was estimated by the government statistician of this state, Mr. H. A. Smith, as approximately £34,000,000, indicates the part played by pastoralists in Australia's welfare.

Where Australia Fails

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Australians are inclined to blame Great Britain for the present position, and it may be added that they are extremely sensitive on the question of preference for Argentine meat. The other side of the shield has been presented by Mr. W. C. G. Britten, secretary of the Hereford Cattle Society of England, who has been visiting the Commonwealth at the invitation of the Australian Hereford Herd Book Society and has traveled several thousand miles in the cattle and sheep country in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.

Mr. Britten says that the average Australian owner of a big herd does not appreciate the value of improving the quality of his stock and the result is that the Australian exported beef cannot compare in quality with that from the Argentine, Canada and other countries. By improving her herds—

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WORLD BOND PLAN
PROGRESS IS TOLD

Sir Drummond Fraser, Organizer of Ter Meulen Scheme of International Credit, Tells of Visit to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European News Office

LONDON, England—"From what President Harding told me I found that America has already effected economy in her national expenditure at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 this year; her budget will show a surplus for reduction of debt; and that she has already replaced a considerable portion of her short-dated government debt by longer-dated government debt taken by the people." So said the organizer of the international credit plan, of the League of Nations, Sir Drummond Fraser, who recently returned to this country after an interesting tour in America.

"America," with no tradition for overseas trade and requiring immense capital sums for her own development, has already provided the financial machinery for the extended credit required for overseas trade, through Edge Corporation, one of which is actually today, for the first time, financing the credit necessary to carry cotton abroad, in place of the London sterling bill. She has also buttressed her unique banking system—with a check currency and no stamp duty—by her federal reserve banks. She has, moreover, provided for emergency advances, internal and external, by her War Finance Corporation, financed by the government," he said.

"The English Government's extension of her export credit scheme will only now begin to make an increase of commercial paper and the loans for reconstruction purposes possible. America, without requiring further legislation, has already provided machinery to finance exporters with the guarantee (Ter Meulen bonds) for short or long credits."

"President Harding," continued Sir Drummond, "as well as Secretary Mellon (Treasury) and Secretary Hoover (Commerce); the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Cissinger; the managing director of the War Finance Corporation, Mr. Eugene Meyer; Senator Edge, many bankers (including the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Harding, and also Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank); other leaders of finance (including J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kahn, Loeb & Co.); leaders of commerce (the United States Steel Corporation and United States chambers of commerce), all have given me their personal assurance that everything that will be done to give the plan a fair trial."

"The reason why the plan appeals to them is because the management will be free from political bias; because the borrowing countries would only submit to the control of a body like the League of Nations, and the leading countries—such as America—need not be members of the League, although possibly serving on the International Commission; and because the bonds will only be issued to those countries which are prepared to effect the necessary internal financial policy required by the International Commission."

"England, of course, has already accepted the plan as a satisfactory security," Sir Drummond said in conclusion. "It only remains now for the war-torn countries requiring extended credit to apply for the issue of bonds. The application should be made to me as the organizer (pending the formation of the commission) at Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S. W. 1."

MEXICAN SECURITY
HOLDERS COMBINE

NEW YORK, New York—The International Committee of Bankers on Mexico has invited James Speyer, of S. Speyer & Co., and R. G. Hutchins Jr., of Hallgarten & Co., to become members of the American section, and they have been elected to the committee. The British section of the committee has been enlarged by the election of Frank C. Tinkels of the banking house of J. Henry Schroder & Co. of London.

These additions, according to Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the American group, bring a further community of interests representing American and European holders of Mexican securities. It is now the opinion that with both groups interested in Mexican affairs working in harmony more satisfactory results will be obtained in settling the financial situation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.18 1/2	\$4.20 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0800	.0825 1/2	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0775 1/2	.0797 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1500	.1510	.1930
Libra	.0465 1/2	.0466 1/2	.1930
Guilder	.3500	.3630	.4920
German mark	.0650 1/2	.0660 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.2400	.2410	.2530
Argentine peso	.2295	.2327 1/2	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0415	.0422	.1930
Pesetas	.1488	.1475	.1940
Swedish krona	.2410	.2410	.2530
Norwegian kroner	.15052680
Danish kroner	.19052650

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were again lower yesterday, closing quotations being between 1 and 2 points lower, with December at 1.08 1/2. Corn was off fractionally, December delivery closing at 4 1/2. May at

EXTENSION CLASS
ENROLLMENT HIGH

One-Fifth of Population of State of California Reached Through Correspondence or Visual Courses Offered by University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California.—The great increase recorded in the number of persons taking the various courses of the extension department of the University of California indicates that the people of this State, at least, are turning to the education which many of them missed in their earlier years. The work of this division of the university is confined to persons resident within the State of California, yet the total reached by the extension department now amounts to 661,512, or approximately one-fifth of the population of the State, which has about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Careful survey of the work being done shows that visual instruction, namely, motion pictures, lectures illustrated with lantern slides, and stereoscopic exhibitions are being attended regularly, and are reaching more persons than all the other forms of educational effort of the department. While it is believed that many more persons have received benefit from the various branches of the extension division than have been recorded in the reports of the various agents, it is known that 15,479 are enrolled in the classes in various towns and cities, 4033 are taking regular work through correspondence, 380,000 are attending the lectures, in all parts of the State, and since September 1, 452,000 have attended the visual instruction meetings.

Large Enrollment

This is believed to be the largest number of persons ever officially recorded as receiving extension work from any university in the world. Coupled with an attendance at the University of California here, of 12,000 young men and women, this gives a total of 675,512 receiving benefit from all forms of educational work offered by the university.

The extension division offers, in each locality, whatever educational branches are most needed there, or are in most demand there, after a thorough survey by its agents, and it is interesting to note the subjects which make the widest average appeal. In the class and correspondence branches, home economics led the list, with approximately 2850 enrolled. Then followed English, including English composition; interior decorating, public speaking, Spanish, and technical instruction in the order named, but each with more than 1000 enrolled. The class with the smallest enrollment was that in Latin art.

Because of the number which seek class instruction, in preference to correspondence or lectures, the extension division has found it necessary to open three new branches in San Francisco alone, in September, October, and the first half of November. All are kept open at night as well as in the daytime and classes and lectures are going on all the time.

Entertainment Also Furnished

It also has been found advisable to extend the correspondence courses outside of California, and students in this branch are enrolled from 42 states in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Australia, China, Japan and Korea. Where United States mail is carried, there can be had the instruction offered by the correspondence bureau of the extension division of the University of California. More than 200 men confined in California prisons took, last year, the correspondence course in bookkeeping and auditing.

The extension division also furnished entertainment as well as education. Musicians, singers and speakers, either in humorous or serious vein, will be sent to any settlement, town, or city within California, on payment of their expenses and a small additional fee. In some of the small towns in the mountainous sections of the State, the attendance at these lectures and musical entertainments has exceeded the total population of the town, farmers and miners and lumbermen driving in with their families for miles around to be entertained by the extension course musicians, singers and speakers.

The branch which has developed most rapidly, however, is that of visual instruction. It has done much for the spread of the clean motion picture, both educational and merely entertaining, and it has appealed to schools, churches, civic societies and social centers, until, as a result, many California Protestant churches are broadening their work by becoming community centers, offering weekly programs of motion pictures, music and songs, all furnished by the extension division's department of visual instruction.

Pictures Fill Churches

Two years ago approximately 50 churches were using motion pictures in California, today nearly 800 are using them, many giving two programs a week, one furnished by the extension division and the other obtained from the motion picture department of the Fox Company at Des Moines, Michigan, and all affording clean, entertaining, or interesting, easily understood, educational pictures.

Hundreds of schools are using the films of the extension division in daily classes in physical and regional geography, biology, zoology, nature studies, civics, sanitation and, in some instances, even in geometry and the rudiments of civil engineering, such as surveying. Two years ago one church in a town of 1200 persons, in an agricultural section of California, held Sunday night services to an average attendance of 20. Motion pictures from the extension division were in-

stalled and today the average attendance at that church is 700. The church was compelled to move out of its own building into a community house. The usual Sunday evening program, consisting of song, the regular sermon, an educational film, and a film play, all produced by the extension division. Officials of the church declare that the use of these motion pictures has resulted not only in a wider dissemination of easily-absorbed education, but in an improvement in the moral tone of the town.

With the object of improving this branch of the work, the extension division of the University of California has Prof. Leon J. Richardson, director of the visual instruction department for the past three years, on a year's research in methods of visual instruction in the United States and in Europe. During his absence, Prof. J. J. Van Nostrand is directing the work.

CONGRESSMEN NOT
FOR MEDICAL LAW

Rejection of Compulsory Examination Bill at Capital Will Not End Similar Attempts or Propaganda in Various States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the majority of United States Congressmen are not in sympathy with the organized propaganda for compulsory medical examination and treatment of everybody is regarded by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, as having been brought out forcibly in the discussion and vote on the bill to "provide for the examination of persons brought before the juvenile court of the District of Columbia."

Although the vote against this bill was decisive, it is pointed out that efforts to pass a similar bill will probably be made in various state legislatures. For this reason some of the arguments against the bill in Congress are regarded as useful.

This bill, among other things, provided for the establishment of a clinic attached to the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, for the mental and physical examination and study of persons who might be brought before the court whenever in the discretion of the judge such examination and study were deemed necessary, before, during, or after trial.

Rights Are Invaded.
Caleb R. Layton, Representative from Delaware, a physician, raised the question of personal liberty and asked what right they had in a free country to undertake to invade the rights of an individual before he had been committed to an institution.

"This," said Congressman Layton, "is a bill in character with other bills beginning here in Washington, insisting on its character, that means to confer upon the Public Health Service of the United States ultimately the power of invading the domestic life of our people. I am not in favor of it."

William B. Bankhead, Representative from Alabama, stated that a number of measures have been proposed in Congress to establish a Cabinet office, to create a Department of Health in the government and that one of the principal reasons why such a bill has never been successful is because of the apprehension that under any of the restrictions that were proposed the various bills it might require some form of compulsory medical attention by some particular school of medicine for some of the people of the United States.

"If there is one thing," said Congressman Bankhead, "that the people of America have always been zealous in protecting, it is liberty of action with reference to the management of the people's own private concerns, and while this bill has no doubt behind it the wholesome general purpose of endeavoring to do a benefit for this unfortunate class of children, yet under the phraseology in which it is presented it seems to me it offers a very dangerous precedent to follow."

Loss of Liberty.
"Under its limitations as now presented you will have the whole question of what shall be done with one or 10 or 100 unfortunate children, or incompetents, who have not been adjudged guilty of an offense, left to the judgment, however wrong it may be, of these specialists, these very cheap specialists, provided for, regardless of the desire of their own parents or their guardians. One of my objections to the bill is its failure to fix the authority and to limit that authority under which the judge of the court may act in dealing with these juveniles."

"Some gentlemen of the committee have said that the bill is for the purpose of treating children in their homes before they are convicted of any offense. Very well. The parents of those children might have their peculiar and reasonable notions about the method of the treatment. They may desire to employ their own physician. They may believe that the diagnosis by this psychiatrist, or by this \$2000 psychologist, might be an error, and they might want to apply their common sense judgment to the treatment of their own children and have the children under their parental jurisdiction, but for aught appearing in this bill that court or its officials may go into the privacy and sanctity of that home and have absolute and plenary power over the management of the children of that home."

NAVY OFFICE CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine.—Reflecting the deliberations at Washington with regard to naval armament and economy in the Navy Department, the recruiting station for the navy has been closed. The staff of the office will be assigned to other duties.

TORONTO

Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
Academics of any kind are having a hard time in the world today and particularly in the fine arts, their conservatism and traditions come in for a generous amount of condemnation from the artistic free thinkers who believe that any very definite and closely ordered bonds of art tend to destroy liberty of expression and lead to formalism.

However, this may be and, of course, the academicians' charges against the artistic Bolsheviks are quite as loud and insistent as are their denunciations of him—there is no doubt that the effect upon academics, while it may not be pleasant to the academicians, is very much to the good, because it is forcing him out of a possible rut into the open where he cannot help seeing, if not the progress, at any rate the activities and attempts going on around him, and consciously or unconsciously he does not return to his old path.

The English Royal Academy, felt this last May and decided that the time had come for a sweeping change in the character of its show if it was not to fall altogether behind the highest standards of modern art. It accepted a vastly smaller number of pictures than usual, it adhered to a single line and although the result was an immediate storm in the artistic teapot, it showed that academics were ready to learn and to progress and to throw off the trappings of the hierarchy and live by art alone.

At any rate, the Royal Canadian Academy seems to have realized the same thing, although in its case perhaps the situation was rather more forced upon them, because practically the whole of the rising generation of Canadian art has thrown over conventional academics and is putting on a very definite garment of its own, which both it and the critics declare to be national in its outlook and which is certainly interesting and original in its tenor.

This is the first impression gleaned from the present exhibition. The pictures in the main gallery of the Toronto Art Gallery, where the exhibition is being held, have been reduced to a single line, greatly to its advantage, and the numbers of paintings strongly decorative and broadly simple in color and line and unconventional in subject and which make you cry out "That's Canada!" are increasing, if not actually outnumbering those whose roots are still in the European art schools.

So it might be said that the present Academy, while not necessarily the most successful in the sense of attaining the highest general standard, is certainly one of the most interesting ever held, because one of the most youthful and unconventional.

The younger painters in Canada are forming into groups, "The Group of Seven" in Toronto and the "Beaver Hall Group" in Montreal, contribute some of the strongest pictures in the show, which is all to the good because it enables artist and visitor alike to make comparisons and study developments.

The President, Mr. Homer Watson, whose artistic ancestry goes back to Barbizon, shows four characteristic pictures, which are as sincere as ever and rather more cheerful and natural in color than last year.

Horatio Walker, who is as well, or better known, in America as in Canada, although he is a Canadian, exhibits a landscape and a portrait. In both of them there is a conscious or unconscious restriction of color which does not seem altogether happy and is a great change from his earlier and fuller palette.

Maurice Cullen of Montreal shows three of his familiar snow scenes which are as sound and able as ever, but seem, perhaps, to lack a certain connection between the black pyramidal pines and the unrelieved grayness of the snow.

As for Wilfred Barnes, another Montreal painter, he goes his own contemplative and sensitive way and his sympathy with his subject carries him to considerable success, without any great technical interest.

Wyly Grier shows two characteristically able portraits. There are the usual pictures by Canadians, either of birth or adoption, which betray no Canadian influence, year after year, and whose pictures of France and Holland, or even of Canada painted in the Dutch manner, always seem strangely out of place in a Canadian exhibition, which, whatever its faults, is usually strong and vigorous, both in color and effect. It is, therefore, to what seems distinctly Canadian that one turns with particular interest.

Frank Carmichael, one of the Toronto group, shows two clever pictures, of which "Autumn Sunlight" is the most brilliant. Emily Coonan's "Girl and Cat" is a masterpiece of quietude and strength, without either a harsh or a weak note in it. In fact, the women painters are stronger than ever, which is saying a great deal. Mabel May—now very few other than that matter—has never painted a better Canadian landscape than her "In the Laurentians." Lillian Torrance Newton's "Little Sisters" and "Marcelle" show a steady gain in strength and ability which is very gratifying. Anne Savage, Florence McGillivray, and Jean Munro each contribute original and interesting work.

R. S. Hewton, who is now head master of the Montreal Art Association School, shows an unusual portrait of a girl against a light background which is very delightful in color quality. F. H. Varley has probably the greatest portrait in the show in his study of Sir George Parkin, a gray figure against a lighter gray background with both face and hands in the shadow. The handling of the shadowed flesh and the study of character are both interesting and original.

C. W. Jefferys is the Canadian master of water color, as well as her first instructor, and his work this year continues to prove it. Very charming

is his "Woodland Interior," and "Time," a single pine tree in a rocky landscape simply and decoratively treated, was one of the best water colors in the exhibition.

Albert Robinson, Alec Jackson, J. E. H. MacDonald, Charles Simpson and W. R. Taylor are all frankly moderns, and although some of them reserve their most important work for their particular group show, they one and all exhibit work which is characteristic of Canada and fundamental in color and arrangement.

The sculpture and prints are hardly as strong as usual and are crowded into such unsuitable surroundings as would make their appreciation difficult in any case. Frances Loring and Florence Wyle show characteristic work which is both powerful and convincing, but some arrangement might well be made which places the sculpture and print makers on an equal footing with the painter as regards the exhibition of their work.

CITIZENS CONDEMN
SCHOOL METHOD

The Practice Which Requires Boards to Be Named by the Mayor or Elected by People Does Not Produce Best Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Public Education Association's recent statement that a chief need of the public schools system in this city was to take the Board of Education out of politics, has now been borne out by Dr. John L. Tildesley, assistant school superintendent, who says that a system which requires such boards to be named by mayors or elected by the people does not produce the best results.

The association, together with the Women's City Club, the New York Child Labor Committee, the Vocational Guidance and Employment Service for Juniors and the Federation for Child Study, has sent to Dr. William L. Stitt, superintendent of schools, their assurance of support, saying:

"We understand your problems and difficulties, we appreciate your courage and achievements and the difficulties, and we pledge you our sympathy and support and cooperation in behalf of a program befitting this great city and giving to its boys and girls the education that is both the safeguard and the promise of democracy."

These organizations have also sent to President Harding the following: "By way of constructive suggestions regarding educational needs of national scope, we urge you to further legislation providing for a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet, in order that the place of public education in the conservation of democracy and the promotion of public welfare, may be given the dignity and importance it deserves, and in order that the efforts of the thousands of local communities whose composite educational achievements are to guarantee the welfare of the nation may be strengthened and coordinated to the fullest extent compatible with the established policy of state direction and control."

An ideal local board, Dr. Tildesley says, might be chosen by such organizations as the Merchants Association, the Board of Trade, the Bar Association and certain clubs. And he adds that the schools should be separated from all other city activities and paid for by a separate tax collected by the regular city authorities.

Dr. Tildesley recognizes that the schools are not in politics just as they were 25 years ago. The elementary teachers and minor employees are chosen under civil conditions, but the higher offices are under control of the Board of Education, membership on which goes to the political worker who of lesser grade than the named to some well-paying commission.

The system also made it possible for the Mayor to control the board and its chief appointments and in turn for the appointees to serve the Mayor and political ends, rather than the needs of the people.

MILWAUKEE COUNCIL.
SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Believing that public utilities should be asked to take a share of the losses sustained by private industries due to the depression, A. W. Streibow, one of the Socialists, has introduced a resolution asking the Wisconsin Railroad Commission to revise telephone, gas, electric light and street car rates on a basis of return not to exceed 8 percent on the capital investment for a period of only one year. The alderman says he hopes to open a discussion of a situation where a 7 1/2 percent return has been established for public service corporations at a time when private capital invested in industry is piling up a deficit. Mr. Streibow points out that Labor would be benefited by a reduction in fares to 5 cents from the present rate of 7 cents, and in reductions in gas and lighting prices.

SAN DIEGO-LONDON SERVICE.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—The service formerly maintained by the American Hawaiian Line was resumed here recently when the big freighter Texan of Seattle, Oregon, arrived in port to load 600 tons of cottonseed oil cake and 100 tons of cotton for delivery to London, England. The Texan is now operated under the house flag of the United American Line, successors of the American Hawaiian Company. Resumption of this service gives San Diego two direct steamship lines to London and Liverpool.

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STRICTER BANKING

LAWS PROPOSED

Massachusetts Commissioner Advocates Changes With View to Safeguarding Depositors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Distinct tightening of the laws relating to banking practice, a movement arising out of serious banking difficulties during the past 18 months, is foreseen, shadowed in the list of 34 recommendations for changes in the banking laws which has been filed with the Secretary of State by Joseph C. Allen, State Bank Commissioner. The proposals are accompanied with drafts of bills, and the action of the commissioner is in addition to any proposals which may come from the special commission on the revision of banking laws which has been investigating the question and holding hearings.

Extension of penalties to include savings bank and trust company laws not already provided with penalties, are asked. Laws placing greater regulation upon the operation of credit unions and providing check against their loans by requiring approval by the board of directors are recommended. With regard to savings banks, legislation is proposed to permit them to receive money for transmission to foreign countries under regulations made by the commissioner.

Legislation is suggested permitting the board of bank incorporation to study methods of payment of stock in a trust company after a charter is issued and the details of personnel, and to withhold certificate of right to do business if deemed necessary. An act is recommended prohibiting a trust company, if its reserve is at any time less than the amount required on hand, from adding to its liabilities by making any new loans or investments except by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight. Making any dividends from profits, would be forbidden until the amount had been restored.

Economy in the appointments of banks, now tending to lavish expenditure in this direction, is sought through recommending a law limiting to 10 percent of the capital and surplus the amount which may be invested in furniture and fixtures, exclusive of vaults. Legislation is recommended to provide that the rate of interest in savings banks or in the savings departments of trust companies shall not exceed 4 percent per annum while there are losses or bond depreciation equal to or in excess of the undivided profits, exclusive of the guaranty fund.

RENT PROTEST AT PANAMA

PANAMA, Panama.—Protests against the imposition of new rent charges, which would be effective January 1, will be made to a party of United States congressmen when they arrive here during the Christmas recess. The Federal Employees Union announced it would unite with American Labor unions of the Canal Zone in entering objections to the new charges.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, November, 1921.

I ATTENDED the first night of the play written around Lord Byron, called "The Pilgrim of Eternity." Following "Abraham Lincoln," this is the first of a series of biographical plays that are becoming the fashion. Two others are "William Shakespeare," and "Wat Tyler." Strange to say this Byron play is by a Persian, Mr. Kal Koushrou Ardachir, who married the American dramatist, Miss Gladys Unger. Mr. Ardachir is a British subject and is domiciled in England. I found the play very interesting. It was thrilling, in the first act, to see the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Hesse, and Prince Metetrich meeting in secret conclave to determine how they could checkmate the freedom aspirations of Byron and "Mr. Shelley."

THERE are people who dislike biographical dramas. Personally, I am quite content with an evening of entertainment, mingled with an evening of history, for after all one is more interested when the mind is stirred, than when the emotions are flattered. When I was asked by a dramatic critic how I liked "The Pilgrim of Eternity," I replied "It interests me; but even if it did not interest me I should prefer it to 'Pine and Needles.'" "Pine and Needles," I may remark, is the very popular Gaiety Theatre revue.

I WORK so pleasantly hard during the day that I allow myself an occasional entertainment in the evening. So the following night I saw "Kippa" by H. G. Wells as a Motion Picture. The Cinema Man, as I have remarked before, has a heavy hand. As with "Sentimental Tommy," and "The Admirable Crichton," the savor and humor have gone out of "Kippa" on the screen. It is like somebody offering you the peel of an orange and pretending that it is the inside. "Kippa" the book depends upon the written word. The Cinema gives but the bare structure. But there is a film of which I have great hopes, and which I must see. This is "Pickwick." When this film was shown privately The Times devoted more than half a column to an analysis of it, and ended thus: "The ordinary child would learn more about the England of Dickens' day by seeing this film than by a fortnight's work at a pretentious textbook."

BELINDA was reading aloud to me a certain rough prose-poem called "The New Moon." When she had finished it she said, "It would be better if you did not try to be funny." I replied, "I love being funny, and when I am sad it is usually because I have failed to be funny." Then Belinda dropped the paper she had been reading and took up another. Suddenly she said, her face aglow—"Here is a poem by V. Sackville West called 'The Full Moon,' and it's all about Kent, too. That is what I call a pretty poem. Listen:

She was wearing the coral taffeta trousers
Some one had brought her from Ipswich.
And the little gold coat with pomegranate
Unmistakable.
And the coral-buffed feather fan,
But she ran down a Kentish lane in the
moonlight.
And skipped in the pool of the moon as
she ran.
She cared not a rap for all the big
planets.
For Betelgeuse or Aldebaran,
And all the big planets cared nothing for
her.
That small impudent charlatan;
But she climbed on a Kentish stile in the
moonlight,
And laughed at the sky through the stick of
her fan.

"CHARMING," I remarked. And here is another in my paper. It is from Squire's Anthology, and it is by W. H. Davies. Do you know I think that Davies is becoming the most popular of our modern poets. Justly so! He is so beautifully and radiantly simple. Listen!

Here's an example from
A Butterfly:
That on a rough, hard rock
Happy can lie;
Friendless and all alone
On this unsweetened stone.
Now let my bed be hard,
No care take I;
I'll make my joy like this
Small Butterfly;
Whom happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower.

"WHAT a number of new books are being published," said Belinda, glancing through her paper. "There are columns and columns of them." "Yes," I replied. "How they do it, I don't know, for every publisher I meet tells me that the cost of production is three times what it was before the war. All manner of changes are threatened. It is now proposed to produce novels at two prices, one for the libraries, the other for the makers. The publisher of Mr. Hugh Walpole's 'The Young Enchanted' has gone to the other extreme. Besides the ordinary issue he has produced a limited, large paper edition, each copy of which bears the author's signature." "I don't read novels," said Belinda, "but yesterday I did run through Viola Meynell's 'Antonia.' I read the last chapters twice because I could not understand what this clever little lady was driving at. I do not know even now. Perhaps I shall refuse to read any new novel unless I am assured beforehand that the author has a purpose in writing it, and will convey that purpose to me."

IN a remarkable review of "A Book of Women's Verse," edited by J. C. Squire, who must have read more poetry than any other living man, Mrs. Meynell, the mother of Viola, has this Straight Statement: "Two of the three finest wits of our day are women—the author of 'Vera' and the author of 'The Custom of the Country.'" I wonder who the third wit is? And I wonder

who is the author of "The Custom of the Country"? "Vera" is by the witty author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

THE most gorgeous of the new books of the week is "The Life of Abbey" by E. V. Lucas. Its price is six guineas, but unless an editor sends it to me for review, I shall not buy it. Six guineas is too much for a book, even on Edwin Abbey, even by E. V. Lucas. A volume that has some brisk, clever and rather cynical writing in it is "Literature and Life" by E. B. Osborn. Mr. Osborn is literary editor of The Morning Post, and these articles have appeared in the columns of that sternly Tory paper. Another book that will please many is "The Hope of Europe" by Sir Philip Gibbs. Sir Philip remains an optimist—with reservations.

A BOOK that will be bought is "Success" by Lord Beaverbrook. It will be bought, not for any literary quality, but because it explains how Lord Beaverbrook became a millionaire. It stares at me from railway bookstalls. Lord Beaverbrook's portrait on the cover invites me to buy this book, and become like him. Hitherto I have resisted; but I have read The Morning Post's review of "Success." It suggests that "ruthlessness" is the cause of such success and goes on to say:

"We scarcely know Lord Beaverbrook and almost nothing about his career, but in the trust with which he writes, in his concentration on everything material to the exclusion of everything spiritual, in his glorification of will tempered by shrewdness, in his superb dogmatism and his entrancing ignorance, we see the biting quality which made him what he now is."

AFTER reading this review on the stimulating and gratifying to peruse a report of the speech made by Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, at the Annual Armistice Day Dinner of the English-Speaking Union. Whenever he speaks now, Colonel Harvey strikes a fine, and rather rare note in public speaking. It is interesting to mark how audiences respond and react to any speech that is outside and above the wretched little squabbles of politicians, and leads into the realms where Lincoln, at his highest, moved.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"The strength of a country is not measured by armies and navies. Intelligence, character, conscience, constitute the true bulwarks of national welfare. A schoolhouse at the corners is more potent ultimately than a Dreadnaught of the seas. . . . Mutual respect, mutual confidence, mutual tolerance—these are the essentials of that genius for cooperation which has already won for our Christian President the hearts of our own people, and is destined, I sincerely believe, to fetch the entire English-speaking race into harmonious relationship so nearly perfect, both materially and spiritually, that all mankind will realize in the near future that there is more power and glory in 'Lead, kindly Light,' than in all the fighting anathems of the world."

(From a Speech by the American Ambassador, to the English-Speaking Union.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"A Letter Book." By George Saintsbury. Because it contains a selection of letters of all ages, including one, hitherto unpublished, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

"My Dear Wells." By Henry Arthur Jones. Because although such good-humored, and had humored disputes that agitate authors do not really matter, yet they are amusing, and between the lines one may find truth.

"Poultry Lore." By Blanche H. Stanton. Because we have erected a poultry coop, and made a run at Island Farm, and I am now waiting for advice. I want poultry that will come when I call—and be friendly. —Q. R.

NOVEL MEMOIRS

The Leisure of an Egyptian Official. By Lord Edward Cecil. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 15s.

Lord Edward Cecil has achieved the distinction of an essay at this time of day, of inventing a new type of book, and in his hands at any rate, it is a very amusing one. Instead of writing his reminiscences in the usual discursive manner, he has crystallized, or synthesized, his memories into a series of connected sketches which, taken together, represent a typical day in the life of an Egyptian official in the East.

There is, it is true, no inherent excellence in the form itself; but it seems precisely fitted to Lord Edward Cecil's particular temperament. By writing of types rather than of individuals he has been able to allow his sense of humor freer play than if he had described actual events and actual people. And his sense of humor is delightful, at once caustic and tolerant.

Lord Edward Cecil, as every one knows, was an excellent public servant, but his diligence in the discharge of his duties did not prevent him from doing what was amusing in the innumerable individuals—whether European or Egyptian, with whom he had to deal. In spite of the title of his book, he writes of his hours of business as well as of his hours of recreation, and both are equally amusing. Lord Edward Cecil's gift for dramatizing and for the invention of dialogue suggest that, had he chosen, he might have written really brilliant comedies or light novels. His more serious side is represented by a discriminating appreciation of Kitchener, whom he knew well

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A History of the Peace Conference of Paris. Vols. 4 and 5. Edited by H. W. V. Temperley. London: Published under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs by Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 42s. each volume.

About the writing of contemporary history everything there is to say has been said many times already; the objections and disadvantages are well known and universally admitted; but no amount of criticism is likely to prevent mankind from attempting in each generation to compile some record of things seen and done. The motives for doing so may be mixed; we may aspire to guide or influence posterity, or merely to set down the bare truth for others to judge as they think fit; but always, in spite of the critics, we shall continue to believe that the task is worth attempting.

Moreover, in all ages men have been prone to a generous appreciation of the value and importance of their own achievements. Those who took part in the Peace Conference of Paris were no exception to the rule. They honestly believed that they were assisting in the birth of a new era. They have had time, since then, to recover from their first access of self-importance, and to reflect a little on the consequences of that regeneration which was so proudly and so confidently announced. Second thoughts have left us all in a more doubtful and chastened frame of mind. Indeed there are signs that public opinion today is tending toward the opposite extreme; the Peace, and conferences in general, have been largely discredited; and from the very depths of dread depression and political chaos a disillusioned Europe looks back to Paris of 1919 with the feeling that after all it was a trumpery business, a sorry patching and botching by inept hands, or at best a hopeless struggle against the forces of prejudice and tradition.

Thus untrusting opinion forms itself and quickly crystallizes into accepted truth. Then is the time for the historian to step in, with his facts and documents and carefully collated evidence. The first two volumes of what will no doubt become the standard history of the Peace Conference were published before the general excitement had died down. The fourth and fifth volumes which are issued now are perhaps all the more timely because they find us riding on the strong ebb tide of disappointment. They may serve to remind us that after all an immense task was accomplished at Paris, however much opinions may differ as to whether all was well-done or not.

The special case of Germany has been dealt with in previous volumes, and one might have thought that when the tales of Germany had been told the greater part of this history would have been written. But the reader will soon discover that the minor treaties of peace raised a great number of new and major problems. Indeed, the constructive work of the Peace Conference lies for the most part outside the Treaty of Versailles. The table of contents of these two volumes is in itself sufficient indication of the nature and variety of many crucial questions whose solution has been thrust into undesired obscurity through the concentration of public attention on the conditions directly affecting Germany.

It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the war was both begun and ended in the Balkans, and that the Balkan settlement is the touchstone of the Peace. The plan of obtaining contributions from different experts has been persisted in. It has this disadvantage, that the task of welding the various fragments together into one consistent whole is necessarily beyond the powers of the human editor. In these last two volumes, even more than in the first two, a reader who tries to read straight through from cover to cover will find himself continually puzzled and confused by the difficulty of reconciling different points of view. But he can be assured, in compensation, that every chapter is written by an authority of the first rank, and in a subject so vast this result could not have been otherwise achieved than by the system of cooperative authorship, which has been adopted.

In the fourth volume the editor, Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, contributes a chapter on the general basic ideas underlying the Serbians with Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The history of the Jugo-Slavs, the redemption of the Rumanians and the formation of the Czech-Slovak state are subjects separately and fully dealt with. And the volume closes with chapters on the new Austria, the new Bulgaria and the new Hungary. Mr. Seton-Watson writes on Czech-Slovakia and Professor Coolidge of Harvard on Austria.

In addition, the military history of the end of the war in the Balkans, the first armistices, and disarmament in southeastern Europe are treated in great detail. The Treaty of London and the plebiscites are made the subject of special studies.

The fifth volume is largely devoted to the reproduction of relevant documents. The texts of the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian treaties are

given in full, and in an appendix (which contains also a collection of Jugo-Slav documents and of treaties for the protection of minorities) will be found a good deal of original evidence on Reparation, which, in spite of its importance, is not easily accessible elsewhere. A chapter is devoted to the treatment of racial and religious minorities, and the volume opens with a very important contribution on Reparation and Finance, in which the economic clauses, the regulation of enemy debts, and commercial policy (by Prof. A. A. Young of Harvard) are considered in relation to all the treaties together, including the Treaty of Versailles.

In England this History of the Peace Conference has been variously received. The adverse criticism has ranged from charges of dullness to suggestions of dishonesty, according as the critics regarded the Peace settlement as merely tiresome and stupid or as deliberately and maliciously wicked. An unbiased judgment of the book has been about as difficult to obtain as an unbiased judgment of its subject. But no one has ventured to deny that these volumes represent an enormous amount of painstaking and thorough work by persons well qualified for the task which they undertook; and posterity had better be left to decide whether the contributors (as some people would have us believe) are merely engaged in an ineffectual attempt to "excuse" themselves and their work or whether they are needlessly modest about a great achievement.

At the same time it must be admitted that whatever else these distinguished collaborators have produced, they have not really produced an effective history of the Peace Conference. Those who were not in Paris during those fateful months may perhaps believe, what they read this account of what occurred, that they know most of what there is to be known about the making of the treaties. Perhaps those who were not at the front during the war believed that when they read the daily communiqués, as it were, accurate enough, as far as it went, but it was almost entirely irrelevant to the real nature and significance of the war. This history is unimpeachably accurate and its treatment of all the treaties is conscientiously complete. But it is almost entirely irrelevant to the question how and why the Peace was made as it was made. The clauses of the treaties are each explained in detail, but though we are shown the final results we are given no clue here to the methods or the motives of peacemaking in Paris. Discretion and reticence, and no doubt, patriotism, have drawn a veil which is perhaps destined never to be completely lifted. One may be glad that this should be so, even though it results in our being given a somewhat pedestrian narrative when we might have expected a lifelike account of some very exciting scenes. Any reader of the accounts of Mr. Lansing or Mr. Baruch, or of what Colonel House or Mr. Lamont himself (not to mention Mr. Keynes or Mr. Tardieu) have had to say about their experiences in Paris, can only conclude that there is a large and very vital part of the true history of the Peace Conference which the writers of these volumes deliberately leave out of account.

Moreover, the volumes now published can scarcely fall to be read in the light of present day experiences. We come fresh from the decision in Upper Silesia, with all its catastrophic consequences reacting on the whole economy of Europe, and then we read this ingenious chapter on Plebiscites, in which the Poles "point out" (with regard to Teschen) that "any economic difficulties could be easily surmounted by means of Conventions." We know what has been going on for months past in the Burgenland, we know what has actually happened to German Austria since the Peace, and the correspondent of The Times at Sofia reports quite bluntly that Jugo-Slavia has absolute and pressing need of Salonica and that, since it "is considered unlikely that a pacific arrangement can be come to with the Greeks on the subject, feelers are being thrown out toward Bulgaria in order to ascertain what line the latter would take in the event of a Serbian descent on Salonica." In these and a hundred other respects the daily experience of Europe confirms the less official and more succinct accounts of the origins and the consequences of the Peace, so that the version given to the world by the Institute of International Affairs is bound to seem by contrast not merely dull but positively misleading. It is misleading because it fails to give any true picture of the whole, however detailed and accurate its description of each separate part. There is no perspective; essential and unessential clauses, causes and pretexts, real and ostensible aims, are all drawn to the same scale; so that anyone who was present in Paris and knows how little of what went on there mattered at all, and how immensely important

to the world was the small remainder, will discover mere of truth in the proportions and exaggerations of a lifelike caricature than in this painstaking but unimaginative catalogue.

But though this may not be a real history of the Peace Conference it is certainly a most valuable and comprehensive account of the treaties of peace, and it contains the most thoroughgoing summaries yet published of the various immensely complex problems with which the treaties attempt to deal. These scholar-negotiators are often as disingenuous as any politician when they are dealing with the personal and national aspects of their subject; but let them forget the clash of human motives and they will give you a masterly and judicial summary of the evidence. Whenever this history gives an account of what happened at Paris it is at its weakest; whenever it gives a statement of a problem to be solved by intelligence and ingenuity it is at its best. Many of the contributors, though they may fall to tell us all that they must remember about the past, can find the courage in dealing with the future to show a process of historical reasoning to its logical conclusions. "We may well question whether it will be possible for the League of Nations, or anyone else, without an odious abuse of power, to prevent German-speaking Austria from uniting herself, sooner or later, to the main body of the German Nation." There we see the historian bowing to the exigencies of his own professional conscience. From another chapter we may take a passage which illustrates how different the result may be when historical honesty has to give way to the amorous propensities of a much criticized delegation. "The new Austria," we are told, "if she is bankrupt, as may well be the case, in the face of her own internal creditors, must apply the knife boldly and make the best terms which she can, having regard to the interests of her country as a whole. If she can do so, and meet her external obligations, which ought not to be too great a burden, she may yet be able to emerge from her difficulties with undiminished credit."

A film of value and ambiguous phrases is here intended to convey the implication of what the writer (and, indeed, everybody else, by now) knows to be doubtful. The two passages which are here quoted are typical of the contradictions and discrepancies that continually recur throughout these volumes, according as the spirit of the historian or the delegate is in the ascendant.

ORIENTAL TRAVEL

In the Eyes of the East. By Marjorie Barstow Greenle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 35.60.

The personal viewpoint of a woman traveling with a friendly regard for all sorts of people and places is often interesting, both to others who travel, and to those who stay at home; but it, of course, has the limitations as well as the advantages of being personal. Now Marjorie Barstow Greenle is often sentimental in her attitude, and sometimes very emotional indeed, especially when she essays description, and yet, aside from all that, her book should be popular because she sets down the impressions that almost any woman might have on a trip through China, Burma, Ceylon, India, and other such still inscrutable places. Her visit to Rabinathan Tagore is represented with a great deal of conscious feeling, but her wanderings through the Forbidden City with the Princess Der Ling are perhaps even more attractive reading. One hopes, however, that no traveler across the Pacific will feel that she must form her impressions on the model of those in any book, no matter how agreeably it may seem to be written.

Moreover, the volumes now published can scarcely fall to be read in the light of present day experiences. We come fresh from the decision in Upper Silesia, with all its catastrophic consequences reacting on the whole economy of Europe, and then we read this ingenious chapter on Plebiscites, in which the Poles "point out" (with regard to Teschen) that "any economic difficulties could be easily surmounted by means of Conventions." We know what has been going on for months past in the Burgenland, we know what has actually happened to German Austria since the Peace, and the correspondent of The Times at Sofia reports quite bluntly that Jugo-Slavia has absolute and pressing need of Salonica and that, since it "is considered unlikely that a pacific arrangement can be come to with the Greeks on the subject, feelers are being thrown out toward Bulgaria in order to ascertain what line the latter would take in the event of a Serbian descent on Salonica." In these and a hundred other respects the daily experience of Europe confirms the less official and more succinct accounts of the origins and the consequences of the Peace, so that the version given to the world by the Institute of International Affairs is bound to seem by contrast not merely dull but positively misleading. It is misleading because it fails to give any true picture of the whole, however detailed and accurate its description of each separate part. There is no perspective; essential and unessential clauses, causes and pretexts, real and ostensible aims, are all drawn to the same scale; so that anyone who was present in Paris and knows how little of what went on there mattered at all, and how immensely important

to the world was the small remainder, will discover mere of truth in the proportions and exaggerations of a lifelike caricature than in this painstaking but unimaginative catalogue.

But though this may not be a real history of the Peace Conference it is certainly a most valuable and comprehensive account of the treaties of peace, and it contains the most thoroughgoing summaries yet published of the various immensely complex problems with which the treaties attempt to deal. These scholar-negotiators are often as disingenuous as any politician when they are dealing with the personal and national aspects of their subject; but let them forget the clash of human motives and they will give you a masterly and judicial summary of the evidence. Whenever this history gives an account of what happened at Paris it is at its weakest; whenever it gives a statement of a problem to be solved by intelligence and ingenuity it is at its best. Many of the contributors, though they may fall to tell us all that they must remember about the past, can find the courage in dealing with the future to show a process of historical reasoning to its logical conclusions. "We may well question whether it will be possible for the League of Nations, or anyone else, without an odious abuse of power, to prevent German-speaking Austria from uniting herself, sooner or later, to the main body of the German Nation." There we see the historian bowing to the exigencies of his own professional conscience. From another chapter we may take a passage which illustrates how different the result may be when historical honesty has to give way to the amorous propensities of a much criticized delegation. "The new Austria," we are told, "if she is bankrupt, as may well be the case, in the face of her own internal creditors, must apply the knife boldly and make the best terms which she can, having regard to the interests of her country as a whole. If she can do so, and meet her external obligations, which ought not to be too great a burden, she may yet be able to emerge from her difficulties with undiminished credit."

A film of value and ambiguous phrases is here intended to convey the implication of what the writer (and, indeed, everybody else, by now) knows to be doubtful. The two passages which are here quoted are typical of the contradictions and discrepancies that continually recur throughout these volumes, according as the spirit of the historian or the delegate is in the ascendant.

ORIENTAL TRAVEL

In the Eyes of the East. By Marjorie Barstow Greenle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 35.60.

The personal viewpoint of a woman traveling with a friendly regard for all sorts of people and places is often interesting, both to others who travel, and to those who stay at home; but it, of course, has the limitations as well as the advantages of being personal. Now Marjorie Barstow Greenle is often sentimental in her attitude, and sometimes very emotional indeed, especially when she essays description, and yet, aside from all that, her book should be popular because she sets down the impressions that almost any woman might have on a trip through China, Burma, Ceylon, India, and other such still inscrutable places. Her visit to Rabinathan Tagore is represented with a great deal of conscious feeling, but her wanderings through the Forbidden City with the Princess Der Ling are perhaps even more attractive reading. One hopes, however, that no traveler across the Pacific will feel that she must form her impressions on the model of those in any book, no matter how agreeably it may seem to be written.

Moreover, the volumes now published can scarcely fall to be read in the light of present day experiences. We come fresh from the decision in Upper Silesia, with all its catastrophic consequences reacting on the whole economy of Europe, and then we read this ingenious chapter on Plebiscites, in which the Poles "point out" (with regard to Teschen) that "any economic difficulties could be easily surmounted by means of Conventions." We know what has been going on for months past in the Burgenland, we know what has actually happened to German Austria since the Peace, and the correspondent of The Times at Sofia reports quite bluntly that Jugo-Slavia has absolute and pressing need of Salonica and that, since it "is considered unlikely that a pacific arrangement can be come to with the Greeks on the subject, feelers are being thrown out toward Bulgaria in order to ascertain what line the latter would take in the event of a Serbian descent on Salonica." In these and a hundred other respects the daily experience of Europe confirms the less official and more succinct accounts of the origins and the consequences of the Peace, so that the version given to the world by the Institute of International Affairs is bound to seem by contrast not merely dull but positively misleading. It is misleading because it fails to give any true picture of the whole, however detailed and accurate its description of each separate part. There is no perspective; essential and unessential clauses, causes and pretexts, real and ostensible aims, are all drawn to the same scale; so that anyone who was present in Paris and knows how little of what went on there mattered at all, and how immensely important

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PERSONAL TRIBUTE

Romain Rolland: The Man and His Work. By Stefan Zweig. Translated from the original manuscript by Eden and Cedar Paul. New York: Thomas Seltzer, 34.

This is a handsomely manufactured and eminently readable volume, written in a truly international spirit by a well-known German around the arresting personality of a famous Frenchman and put into careful English by a pair of British writers. The book is wisely not labeled biography, though it deals intimately and deeply with the life and times of its subject; it does not possess the higher impartiality of biography; it is avowedly friendly, even reverent, in tone, and treats Rolland not so much as a human being as a chosen leader fore-ordained to the tragic loftiness of being decades ahead of his era. The style of the book, indeed, is at times rhetorical, with a suggestion of the homiletic that creeps often enough into Rolland's own pages. It reads with the interest of a novel, in which the Frenchman is a predestined hero, if such a method has a fault, it is that of superhumanizing his subject, and something like this happens to Rolland in the course of the narrative. Yet when this has been said, the worst has been told. All the rest is the intense, fruitfully pleasure of reading into the heart of one whose entire life has been a mute self-immolation. One understands for the first time, perhaps, that Rolland's apparent obstinacy during the war was no sudden, impromptu attitude; one sees that it was the natural flowering of his youthful aims and ideals. His life work from the first has shaped itself in the mold of service—a disinterested, kindly, all-embracing service that may be symbolized in his passionate devotion to music. And music, as Zweig points out, is naturally the symbol of that which, though it has its roots in a national soil, yet transcends the restrictions of boundaries and floats over a humanity fundamentally one.

Zweig's purpose and his conception of Rolland's importance are at once evident in his dedication. "Not merely do I describe the work of a great European. Above all do I pay tribute to a personality, that of one who for me and for many others has loomed as the most impressive moral phenomenon of our age. Modeled upon his own biographies of classical figures, endeavoring to portray the greatness of an artist while never losing sight of the man or forgetting his influence upon the world of moral endeavor, conceived in this spirit, my book is likewise inspired with a sense of personal gratitude, in that, amid these days forlorn, it has been vouchsafed me to know the miracle of so radiant an existence."

We follow Rolland from his earliest days through to the trials of the great conflict. Shakespeare overwhelms him and makes him dream of mighty creations, leading him to later dramatic compositions that have not yet come into their own, planned for a "theater of the people" and aimed at producing lofty communal emotions rather than the false feelings of the French bourgeois stage. Tolstoy replies to one of his youthful letters and thus helps shape the rest of his career. Indeed, to the Russian's vast canvas of "War and Peace" may be due the epic form of "Jean Christophe" and the social ideals that inspire the French master to this day. He seeks out and composes books upon the heroes of thought and action—Beethoven, Michelangelo, Tolstoy—and when he fails, in his seeking, to find the typical man summed up in a single being, he resolves to create

him, thus adding to the world of action the living Jean.

Yet the man's career, for all his gifts, has been one of comparative obscurity. When the world war revealed him he had already done his great work. Decades of silence greeted his dramas, his biographies, his musical studies. Riches eluded him. And characteristically enough, his name was wafted first to the greater world on the winds of vituperative misunderstanding. He is, in the Emersonian sense, a representative man of our day. He has made of his life, as he saw it, a work of art in consonance with the content of his writings. Art for art's sake he cannot understand; his art is for humanity.

Zweig fulfills the promise of his dedication to write of Rolland in a Rollandian spirit. If it be less critical in the artistic, literary sense, than some would like, it makes up for this shortcoming in the admirableness of its interpretative qualities. It is the labor of a kindred spirit, and is particularly admirable in its intuitive perceptions of the master's purposes and outlook.

TWO HUMORISTS

Of All Things. By Robert C. Benchley. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 22. A Parody Outline of History. By Donald Ogden Stewart. New York: George H. Doran Company. 35.60.

Just at present Robert C. Benchley and Donald Ogden Stewart are names that one may frequently find in those magazines in the United States that consider themselves particularly spruce, as well as in some others. Of the two, Benchley seems the better able to stand publication in book form. His humorous efforts are less obtrusively smart, really funnier, and have a more of essential kindness than those of his rising contemporary. Yet Stewart's treatment of certain events in the history of the United States in the manner of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Harold Bell Wright is certainly worth considering as a true development of old-fashioned American humor. Of course neither Benchley nor Stewart has quite the sense of contemplation that makes the work of Heywood Brown so satisfactorily funny to newspaper readers today; and yet they can both of them be commended to Christopher Morley's attention when he is preparing for another volume of "Modern Essays," similar to the one just published, in which he has ignored them.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Highway Is the World's Way

The highway marches sturdily, to market-town and mill. But I would find a little road that loiters up a hill. A little, vagrant, woodland road, grey-ribbed through the green, where berry brambles bar the way, and orchard elders lean.

The highway is the world's way, but I would drop behind. To follow little luring paths that only laggards find.

The challenge of the bandit weeds, the tilt with startled bees, What can the dusty highway give for tourneys like these?

—Margaret Lee Ashley.

Tom Brown Off for Home

(Going home for the holidays nearly one hundred years ago.)

A day or two afterwards the great passage outside the bedrooms was cleared of the boxes and portmanteaus, which went down to be packed by the matron, and great games of chariot-racing, and cock-fighting, and bolstering went on in the vacant space, the sure sign of a closing half-year.

Then came the making up of parties for the journey home, and Tom joined a party who were to hire a coach, and go with four horses to Oxford.

Then the last Saturday on which the Doctor came round to each form to give out the prizes, and hear the masters' last reports of how they and their charges had been conducting themselves; and Tom, to his huge delight, was praised, and got his remove into the lower-fourth, in which all his School-house friends were.

On the next Tuesday morning at four o'clock . . . boys wrapped in great-coats and mufflers were swallowing hasty mouthfuls, rushing about, tumbling over luggage, and asking questions all at once of the matron: outside the School-gates were drawn up several chaises and the four-horse coach which Tom's party had chartered, the post-boys in their best jackets and breeches, and a corneopiean player, hired for the occasion, blowing away "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky," waking all peaceful inhabitants half-way down the High Street.

Every minute the bustle and hubbub increased: porters staggered about with boxes and bags, the corneopiean played louder. Old Thomas sat in his den with a great yellow bag by his side, out of which he was paying journey-money to each boy, comparing by the light of a solitary dip the dirty, crabbled little list in his own handwriting, with the Doctor's list and the amount of his cash: his head was on one side, his mouth screwed up, and his spectacles dim from early

toil. He had prudently locked the door, and carried on his operations solely through the window. . . .

"Thomas, do be quick, we shall never catch the Highfyer at Dunchurch."

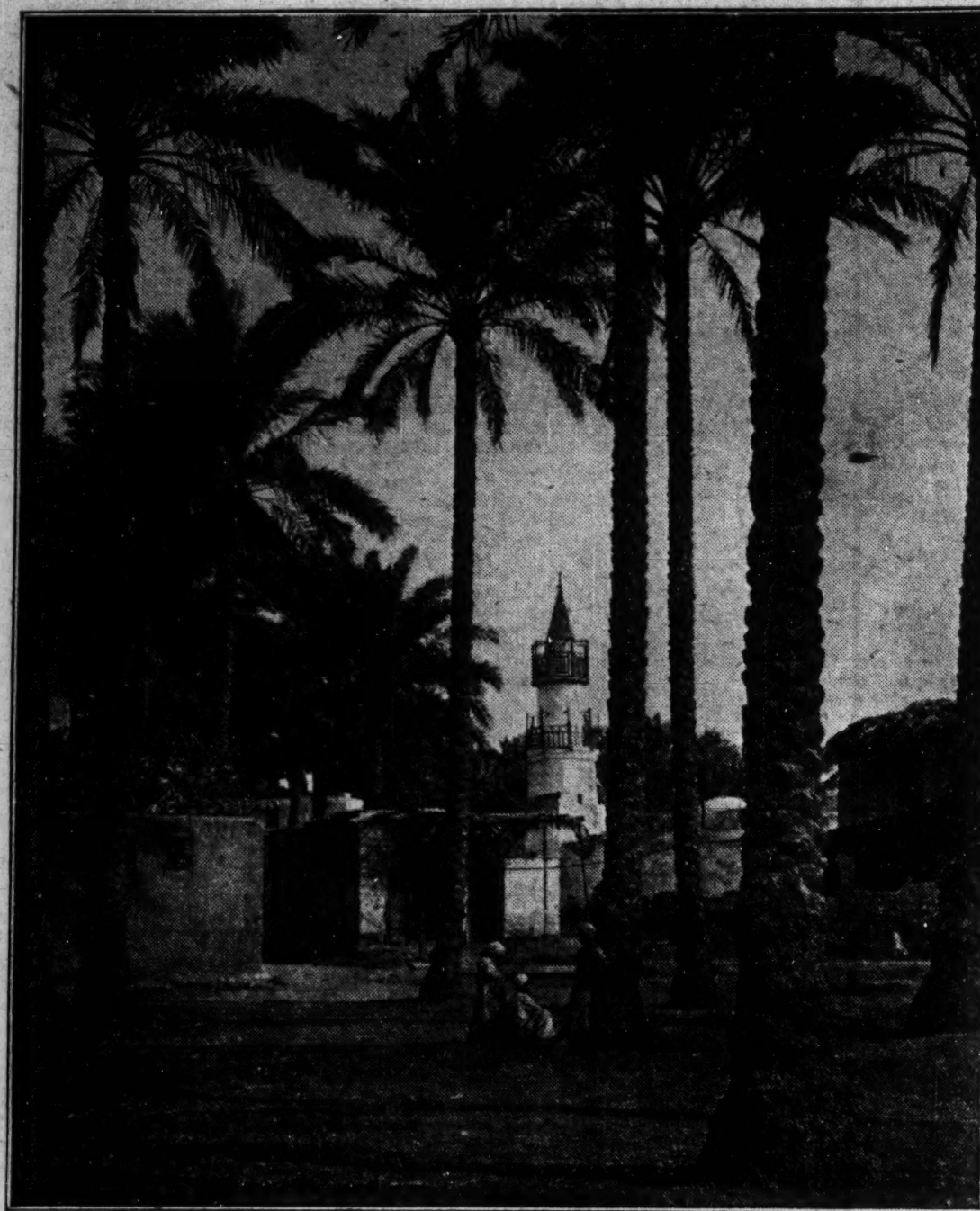
"There's your money, all right, Green."

"Hullo, Thomas, the Doctor said I

Egyptian Villages

My first impressions of the East are already a little dimmed, yet not a week has passed since I landed. The mud vilages which I saw for the first time on my journey from Alexandria to Cairo, and which gave me such keen pleasure, I now take for granted; you

the cheap and natural music of the cow. I do not mean to be satirical, but to express my appreciation of those youths' singing, when I state that I perceived clearly that it was akin to the music of the cow, and they were at length one articulation of Nature. Regularly at halfpast seven, in one part of the summer, after the evening



The Mosque of el Marg, a typical Egyptian village near Cairo

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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was to have two-pound-ten; you've only given me two pound.— . . . Thomas turns his head more on one side than ever, and spells away at the dirty list. Green is forced away from the window.

"Here, Thomas, never mind him, mine's thirty shillings." "And mine too," "And mine," shouted others.

One way or another, the party to which Tom belonged all got packed and paid, and sallied out to the gates. . . . All luggage was carefully stowed away inside the coach and in the front and hind boots, so that not a hat-box was visible outside. Five or six small boys, with pea-shooters, and the corneopiean-player, got up behind; . . . in front the big boys. . . .

"Robinson's coach will be down the road in a minute, it has gone up to Bird's to pick up,—we'll wait till they're close, and make a race of it," says the leader. "Now, boys, half-a-sovereign apiece if you beat 'em into Dunchurch by one hundred yards."

"All right, sir," shouted the grinning postboys.

Down comes Robinson's coach in a minute or two, with a rival corneopiean, and away go the two vehicles, horses galloping, boys cheering, horns playing loud . . . sometimes actually abreast of one another, and the boys on the roofs exchanging volleys of peas, now nearly running over a post-chaise which had started before them, now half-way up a bank, now with a wheel-and-a-half over a yawning ditch; and all this in a dark morning with nothing but their own lamps to guide them. However, it's all over at last, . . . the last peas are distributed in the Corn Market at Oxford, where they arrive between eleven and twelve, and sit down to a sumptuous breakfast at the Angel, which they are made to pay for accordingly. Here the party breaks up, all going now different ways; and Tom orders out a chaise and pair as grand as a lord, though he has scarcely five shillings in his pocket and more than twenty miles to get home.

"Where to, sir?"

"Red Lion, Farrington," says Tom, giving ostler a shilling.

"All right, sir. Red Lion, Jem," to the postboy, and Tom rattles away towards home. At Farrington, being known to the innkeeper, he gets that worthy to pay for the Oxford horses and forward him in another chaise at once; and so the gorgeous young gentleman arrives at the paternal mansion, and Squire Brown looks rather blue at having to pay two pounds ten shillings for the posting expenses from Oxford. But the boy's intense joy at getting home, and the good character he brings, and the brave stories he tells of Rugby, its doings and delights, soon mollify the Squire, and three happier people didn't sit down to dinner that day in England (it is the boy's first dinner at six o'clock at home, great promotion already) than the Squire and his wife and Tom Brown, at the end of his first half year at Rugby.—"Tom Brown's School-days," Thomas Hughes.

will say no wonder, for they all look the same, just as though they had grown up out of the mud they stand in. The houses are always mud-brown, without one touch of color or bit of stone masonry to break their outline; they are very low and very dirty, yet to me the picture they create is quite beautiful. . . .

They give you a feeling of pressing very close to Nature; they scarcely suggest human habitation, not because of their poverty, but because of their simplicity of thought and absence of unnecessary labor.

The sun was sinking as I left Alexandria for Cairo, sinking in a fiery glow behind the smokeless villages built of the sun-dried bricks made without straw, which were dotted along the desert close to the railway line. The buildings were so uniform in height and color that you could have imagined that they had been made from desert-mud as a means of protection. From half a mile away they are scarcely discernible if there is no domed mosque to attract the eye. —"By the Waters of Egypt," Norma Lorimer.

Voices of the Wood

Now that the cars are gone by and all the restless world with them, and the fishes in the pond no longer feel their rumbling, I am more alone than ever. For the rest of the long afternoon, perhaps, my meditations are interrupted only by the faint rattle of a carriage or team along the distant highway.

Sometimes, on Sundays, I heard the bells, the Lincoln, Acton, Bedford, or Concord bell, when the wind was favorable, a faint, sweet, and, as it were, natural melody, worth importing into the wilderness. At a sufficient distance over the woods this sound acquires a certain vibratory hum, as if the pine needles in the horizon were the strings of a harp which it swept. All sound heard at the greatest possible distance produces one and the same effect, a vibration of the universal lyre, just as the intervening atmosphere makes a distant ridge of earth interesting to our eyes by the azure tint it imparts to it. There came to me in this case a melody, as it were, air had strained, and which had conversed with every leaf and needle of the wood, that portion of the sound which the elements had taken up and modulated and echoed from vale to vale. The echo is, to some extent, an original sound, and therein lies the magic and charm of it. It is not merely a repetition of what was worth repeating in the bell, but partly the voice of the wood; the same trivial words and notes by a wood-nymph.

At evening, the distant lowing of some cow in the horizon beyond the woods sounded sweet and melodious, and at first I would mistake it for the voices of certain minstrels by whom I was sometimes serenaded, who might be straying over hill and dale; but soon I was not unpleasantly disappointed when it was prolonged into

train had gone by, the whippoorwill chanted their vespers for half an hour, sitting on a stump by my door, or upon the ridge-pole of the house. They would begin to sing almost with as much precision as a clock, within five minutes of a particular time, referred to the setting of the sun, every evening. I had a rare opportunity to become acquainted with their habits. Sometimes I heard four or five at once in different parts of the wood, by accident one a bar behind another, and so near me that I distinguished not only the clucking after each note, but often that singular buzzing sound like a fly in a spider's web, only proportionally louder. Sometimes one would circle round and round me in the woods a few feet distant as if tethered by a string, when probably I was near its eggs. They sang at intervals throughout the night, and were again as musical as ever just before and about dawn.

When other birds are still the screech owl take up the strain. Their dismal scream is truly Ben Jonsonian. Wise midnight hags! It is no honest and blunt tu-whit tu-who of the poets, but, without jesting, a most solemn ditty. Yet I love to hear their wailing, their doleful responses, trilled along the woodside; reminding me sometimes of music and singing birds; as if it were the dark and tearful side of music, the regrets and sighs that would fain be sung. They give me a new sense of the variety and capacity of that nature which is our common dwelling. Oh-o-o-o-o that I never had been bor-r-r-r-r! sighs one on this side of the pond, and circles with the restlessness of despair to some new perch on the gray oaks. Then—that I never had been bor-r-r-r-r! echoes another on the farther side with tremulous sincerity, and—bor-r-r-r-r! comes faintly from far in the Lincoln woods. —"Walden," Henry David Thoreau.

Saweste Not You Mine Oxen?

I have twelfe oxen that be faire and brown,
And they go a grasing down by the town.

With hey! with how! with hey!
Saweste not you mine oxen, you litill pretty boy?

I have twelfe oxen, and they be faire and white,
And they go a grasing down by the dyke.

With hey! with how! with hey!
Saweste not you mine oxen, you litill pretty boy?

I have twelfe oxen, and they be faire and black,
And they go a grasing down by the lake.

With hey! with how! with hey!
Saweste not you mine oxen, you litill pretty boy?

—Anonymous (From "Early English Lyrics," chosen by E. K. Chambers and F. Sidgwick)

Scientific Reversal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE account of creation recorded in the second and third chapters of Genesis practically contradicts the account given in the first chapter. Christian Science makes no effort to reconcile these two diverse accounts but shows that the first account is of the true or spiritual creation which comes to every man as a light to lighten the world, while the second account is an allegorical representation of creation as seen through "the mist" which arose "from the earth," that is, through material sense testimony. The second account may be compared to the mathematical proof of "reductio ad absurdum," and may be stated thus: If God made a living man out of the dust of the ground, such a man could not be eternal and would die and not live, which is absurd, for all that God does must be forever.

This allegory of Adam, however, is full of metaphysical lessons, for, as we read on pages 60 and 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the price and representative of verities, priceless, eternal, and just at hand." Adam is the type of a mortal, the man who appears to the material senses, and is introduced into the allegory as the father of mortals. He is represented as having fallen away from a state of eternal and perfect good. In verse 24 of the third chapter it states that the Lord God "drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life." Christian Science teaches that God is Truth and that the garden of Eden is the type of the perfectly harmonious creation of Truth. In the allegory, Truth is represented as shutting Adam out of the garden, therefore Adam was outside of, and ignorant of the truth. Also it is clear that it was the man seen through the mist, that is, material man, who found himself shut out from the garden, for no false concept can be found in the creation of Truth. Christian Science shows that the only way to gain entrance to Truth is through spiritual understanding, and that the only way for a mortal to gain this understanding is through reversing the material belief, the false concept about himself and everything else.

Adam, the mortal, is supposed to be shut out from infinite good through ignorance and sin. Adam therefore must have been ignorant of the truth about the real man as well as about everything else that God, Truth, had made. All mortals, therefore, having much the same concept of things as Adam, must be as ignorant of Truth as he was. It seems a fair inference that if any mortal could gain sufficient understanding of Truth to enter the gates of infinite good, he would there, in Truth, find the truth about the true man, as well as about everything else. Truth, however, can never alter nor vary, so the truth about any person or thing must be a fact now, and must always have been so, no matter what that person may have believed, or be believing, about himself or anything else. It is thus clear how the scientific reversal of material beliefs will reveal the truth, and save the mortal from his false mortal beliefs of creation.

God is Truth and the knowledge of Truth is the Holy Ghost. We have already seen that the mortal material belief is the reverse of Truth and contains all sin. So long, therefore, as a mortal remains in ignorance and believes that mortal material belief is God's truth, he remains in sin and literally "speakeeth against the Holy Ghost," for he is daily declaring that the knowledge of sin, sickness, and death, is true knowledge. So long as the mortal remains governed by this belief, that is, so long as he believes man to be mortal, he can never understand the truth. Being overcome by the belief in death would not help him to arise out of his false beliefs, but directly he turns to Mind and its idea he begins to reverse these false beliefs. God's man is never a mortal and the scientific reversal of material beliefs is ever possible through Christian Science.

The perception that Truth is, and that it is the reverse of material belief, is the first step out of mortality. This scientific fact dawns on the dream of mortality as if God had indeed said "Let there be light." The further truths which it involves develop themselves in consciousness as described in the first chapter of Genesis. In that state of consciousness which seems to contain a knowledge of both good and evil, the knowledge of spiritual truth must be demonstrated as sufficient to destroy the material belief in evil. To such a consciousness the power to reverse and destroy material beliefs is the only test of progress in spiritual understanding. As Mary Baker Eddy says on page 298 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal. Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self. The old man with his deeds must be put off. Nothing sensual or sinful is immortal. The death of a false ma-

terial sense and of sin, not the death of organic matter, is what reveals man and Life, harmonious, real, and eternal."

The Vikings and Their Ships

"When I speak of the settlement of Greenland as strange," writes John Fluke in "The Discovery of America," "I do not mean that there is anything in the Northmen's accomplishing the voyage thither from Iceland. That island is nearer to Greenland than to Norway, and we know, moreover, that Norse sailors achieved more difficult things than penetrating the fords of southern Greenland. Upon the island of Kingitorsook in Baffin's Bay, near Upernivik, in a region supposed to have been unvisited by man before the modern age of Arctic exploration, there were found in 1824 some small artificial mounds with an inscription upon stone:—Erling Sighvatson and Bjarni Thordarson and Eindrifi Oddson raised these marks and cleared ground on Saturday before Ascension Week, 1135." That is to say, they took symbolic possession of the land.

In order to appreciate how such daring voyages were practicable, we must bear in mind that the Viking ships were probably stronger and more seaworthy, and certainly much swifter, than the Spanish vessels of the time of Columbus. One was unearthed a few years ago at Sandefjord in Norway, and may be seen at the museum in Christiania. . . . This craft has been so well described by Colonel Higginson, that I may as well quote the passage in full:—

"She was twenty-seven feet eleven inches at the greatest length, and sixteen feet eleven inches at the greatest width, and from the top of the keel to the gunwale amidships she was five feet nine inches deep. She had twenty ribs, and would draw less than four feet of water. She was clinker-built; that is, had planks slightly overlapped, like the shingles on the side of a house. The planks and timbers of the frame were fastened together with withes made of roots, but the oaken boards of the side were united by iron rivets firmly clinched. The bow and stern were similar in shape, and must have risen high out of water, but were so broken that it was impossible to tell how they originally ended. The keel was deep and made of thick oak beams, and there was no trace of any metallic sheathing; but an iron anchor was found almost rusted to pieces. There was no deck and the seats for rowers had been taken out. The oars were twenty feet long, and the oar-holes, sixteen on each side, had slits sloping toward the stern to allow the blades of the oars to be put through from inside. The most peculiar thing about the ship was the rudder, which was on the starboard or right side, this side being originally called 'steer-board' from this circumstance. The rudder was like a large oar, with long blade and short handle, and was attached, not to the side of the boat, but to the end of a conical piece of wood which projected almost a foot from the side of the vessel, and almost two feet from the stern. This piece of wood was bored down its length, and no doubt a rope passing through it secured the rudder to the ship's side. It was steered by a tiller attached to the handle, and perhaps also by a rope fastened to the blade.

As a whole, this distinct vessel proved to be anything but the rude and primitive craft which might have been expected; it was neatly built and well preserved, constructed on what a sailor would call beautiful lines, and eminently fitted for sea service. Many such vessels may be found depicted on the celebrated Bayeux tapestry; and the peculiar position of the rudder explains the treaty mentioned in the Heimskringla, giving to Norway all lands lying west of Scotland between which and the mainland a vessel could pass with her rudder shipped. . . . This was not one of the very largest ships, for some of them had thirty oars on each side, and vessels carrying from twenty to twenty-five were not uncommon. The largest of these were called Dragons, and other sizes were known as Serpents or Cranes. The ship itself was often so built as to represent the name it bore: the dragon, for instance, was a long, low vessel, with the gilded head of a dragon at the bow, and the gilded tail at the stern; the moving oars at the side might represent the legs of the imaginary creature, the row of shining red and white shields that were hung over the gunwale looked like the monster's scales, and the sails striped with red and blue might suggest his wings. The ship preserved at Christiania is described as having had but a single mast, set into a block of wood so large that it is said no such block could now be cut in Norway. Probably the sail was much like those still carried by large open boats in that country,—a single square on a mast forty feet long. These masts have no standing rigging, and are taken down when not in use; and this was probably the practice of the Vikings.

"In such vessels, well stocked with food and weapons, the Northmen were accustomed to spend many weeks together on the sea, now and then touching land. In such vessels they made their way to Algiers and Constantinople, to the White Sea, to Baffin's Bay. It is not, therefore, their voyage to Greenland that seems strange, but it is their success in founding a colony which could last for more than four centuries in that inhospitable climate."

Art, like the universe, exists for its own sake, and as the universe remains eternally the same, though our conceptions of the universe are subject to incessant change, so must art remain independent of the ephemeral conceptions of art.—Heine

Poets and Painters at the Rim

Writing of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona, John C. Van Dyke says that "Scores of painters have had a try at the Canyon since Moran first blazed the road, but, as a whole, they have not greatly improved upon him. Only of recent years have they taken up the problem in an interpretative way. The modern tendency in dealing with it is to follow up suggestion rather than realization. Impressionism, in its rightful meaning of giving the realistic or objective impression of the fact, is possibly the better method of procedure. It is doubtful if sentiment or emotion, or a too-subjective treatment of any kind, can avail much with such colossal forms and colors as the Canyon presents. The purely decorative treatment fares no better. You cannot turn the Canyon into a tone of color, or arrange it as a merely graceful pattern of form, without distorting truth and falling into insipidity. Indeed, there are many different ways of the individual who would put the Canyon on canvas. More than one painter has come to grief over it."

"Just so with the poets. The bookman fares no better than the brushman. Many a poet has come away from the Canyon with a fine frenzy in his eye, but by the time he has his emotion down on paper it has proved merely a disjointed rhapsody. You cannot absorb the Canyon mentally and body it forth in verse as you do the New England mill-pond or the poppies in Flanders fields. The mass of form and color, the bewildering display of light, are baffling. For all the verseful eulogies and rhythmic odes, the beauty of the depth remains unrevealed, its splendor not half told. The Canyon still lacks a poet."

"Even the people who write prose, and are not popularly supposed to be bothered with fine frenzies, have their troubles in describing the Canyon. They have not enough adjectives to go around or to reach up and over. Language fails them. One can, of course, particularize, and grow wearisome in doing so, without reaching expression. Every writer dreads falling into that slough. And, in any event, in the final analysis he must realize that, with the Canyon for a theme, he has not reached up high enough. His difficulties are those of the early explorers. The Canyon is practically impossible."

"The great chasm cannot be successfully exploited commercially or artistically. It cannot be ploughed or platted or poetized or painted. It is too big for us to do more than creep along the Rim and wonder over it."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Black Flag in the Navy

EVERYBODY remembers the story, in "The Pirates of Penzance," of how the mental gyrations of a simple nurserymaid bound the hero an apprentice to a pirate instead of to a pilot. On the stage of the Opéra-Comique the idea was intensely humorous, but here is the British Admiralty hinting that the respectable fathers and mothers of the world, who send their sons into the national navies, are running the risk of subjecting them to the dire hazard of the opera. All this may seem an exaggerated way of stating a case. But is it so very exaggerated, after all? The record of the German submarine service during the great war was a piratical record almost from first to last. Occasionally a second-rate warship was sunk, but generally only in circumstances which gave the submarine an almost undue advantage. Otherwise the battleship and the battle-cruiser ranged the seas in perfect safety, and this is the gravamen of the British Admiralty's contention.

When the British delegation landed in the United States, it did so with carte blanche from the Cabinet to go even further than the government in Washington had prepared to go, and the particular point it was desired to press was this very question of submarines. It discovered, however, in its earliest consultations with the American delegation that the Navy Department had not only decided that the submarine was a defensive weapon, but was actually prepared to recommend an increase of the submarine flotillas to practically double the colossal number in commission at the close of the war. Against this decision the British delegation has never ceased to protest. It has not so far found very much support, certainly not in the delegations. It, therefore, proposes to bring the question before the whole world at a plenary meeting of the Conference. It does not in any way intend to make the acceptance of its proposals a sine qua non of agreement to the American proposals. The American proposals have been accepted wholeheartedly. What the British delegation desires is a public ventilation of the question, before the whole world, with a view to an immediate reduction of the submarine numbers, even if a complete ban upon the craft has to await another Conference.

The argument, therefore, resolves itself largely into the question of whether the submarine is a defensive arm or not. The Navy Department in Washington is of opinion that it is, and that, taking into consideration the enormous stretch of the national seaboard, on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, an increase rather than a decrease of the submarine force is an actual necessity. The British reply to this is that the lesson of the war does not point to the submarine as a defensive vessel at all, but as essentially an offensive one. After the early episode in the struggle when three small cruisers were sunk, owing to the mistaken tactics of standing by in an attempt to save the crew of the first ship struck, the submarine had no particular success in naval fighting except where, in the Dardanelles, owing to the nature of the waters, the ships became practically stationary targets. With this exception the battleships and the cruisers went where they liked, and did what they could. The great opportunity of the German submarines for a naval offensive passed when they failed to take advantage of the unprotected condition of the British North Sea harbors at the beginning of the war. But the German Ministry of Marine can scarcely be blamed for giving the greatest naval power credit for having protected its bases, though the German naval commanders were certainly to be blamed for the lack of initiative which prevented them from discovering the fact.

The real success of the submarine lay in its illegitimate attack on the mercantile marine. Under existing laws of war the submarine had every right to capture the mercantile vessels, and every right to sink these vessels, if they could not navigate them into port, after rescuing and landing their passengers and crews. When, however, the submarine commanders proceeded to discover a new way of causing the passengers and crews to "walk the plank," by sinking ships "without trace," by forcing the crews to take to open boats, and sometimes even by firing on those attempting to escape, they became every bit as much pirates as if they had hoisted the black flag. This warfare was offensive warfare of the most deliberate and unquestioned description, and it was the one kind of warfare in which the Germans registered a supreme success. The sinking of the Lusitania was only the most sensational of these piratical actions, just as the striking of a medal in Germany, to commemorate this sinking, indicated the condition of popular thought on the subject in Germany.

This medal may have not been a government medal, but it was a medal widely distributed. The reverse showed the great liner in the act of sinking: the obverse, the figure of Death booking the passengers in the Cunard office. It was quite true, no doubt, that under ordinary circumstances the Germans themselves might have been horrified by the striking of such a medal. But the fact that it was struck and issued proves that when the national safety of a nation is at stake, when it realizes that it is fighting for its existence as a great power, scruples can be flung to the winds and methods resorted to which, under other conditions, the nation resorting to them would fiercely denounce. The genial German of Matthew Arnold's famous Pall Mall Letters would never have believed that a von Tirpitz would become the master of the German fleet, any more than the exiles of '48 could have been convinced that their country would sink not only to the piratical use of submarines, but to the employment of poison gas and the letting loose of aeroplanes over open cities.

What, then, the British contention amounts to is this, that the submarine is so easily open to abuse that it is hopeless to expect that in future wars it will be employed more legitimately than in the last war, and that, in these

circumstances, it is useless to waste time in making rules for its legitimate employment. The only way, in short, by which a means can be found to legitimize the submarine would seem to be by exterminating it.

The Fascisti Again

THE recent experience of the people of Rome when practically all the activities of the city were brought to a standstill, owing to a conflict between the Fascisti and their opponents, must have brought home to Italy very forcibly the dangers of such a political condition as at present obtains. It is clear that already there has been set up in Italy a state within a state. The Fascisti practically dominate the situation, and, during the recent disturbances in Rome, the government was, to all intents and purposes, helpless. On the inception of the organization, about a year ago, the Fascisti were hailed as the saviors of their country. They came to the front at a time when Italy was apparently being swept by extremism of all kinds. Socialist, Communist, and Bolshevik seemed to be winning a way for their teaching throughout the whole country. The Fascisti proclaimed themselves champions of law and order, patriots eager to maintain all Italian traditions and to unite all political parties in one effort to secure the orderly rehabilitation of the country.

From the beginning, however, it was apparent that the implacable opposition of the Fascisti to extremism might produce serious conflict. At first they were inclined to stand more or less on the defensive. But later on the policy of reprisal was frankly adopted, and to such a policy there is, of course, no end. So serious did the situation become, last summer, that the leaders of the Fascisti and of the Socialists concluded a compact by which all hostilities were to come to an end. The Fascisti, however, have for some time past been throwing off the control of their leaders, until today the situation is thoroughly out of hand. As a recent dispatch to this paper from Rome put it, Mr. Mussolini, the leader of the Fascisti, and those who think with him, are sharing the fate of all revolutionaries. They are being pushed aside by men more revolutionary still, as were the Girondins in the French Revolution.

One of the most significant results of the situation is that it is tending more and more to bring the Socialists and the Roman Catholics together. The Roman Catholic Popular Party, with its compact following of 107 in the Italian Chamber, holds today the balance of power. By allying itself with the Government, it can at any time bring about the defeat of the Socialists, and by allying itself with the Socialists can bring about the defeat of the Government. The one fact which probably preserves the present status quo is that no political party appears to be able to put a real leader into the field. Mr. Bonomi, the Premier, has not shown himself the strong man he was generally thought to be. Mr. Nitti is still unpopular, and Mr. Meda, the leader of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, is generally recognized as unequal to the task. In these circumstances, there is a tendency to look for the return of Mr. Giolitti as the only possible savior of the situation. However this may be, one fact is clear, namely, that something must be done and done quickly to restore the authority of the State.

A Decentralized Postal Service

IT CANNOT be said that any individual or any national administration is entitled to all the credit for having endeavored to take the United States post offices out of politics. Neither can it be asserted that the continued honest efforts in this direction have been entirely successful. But it is true, undoubtedly, that in spite of the apparent determination of almost every succeeding administration to undo the work done along this line by its predecessor, every recent administration has made some advance toward the desired end. The difficulties to be met and the obstacles to be overcome have been perfectly apparent to every one who has given thought to the matter. As the tendency in Washington nearly always has been to award the chief administrative post in the Post Office Department as a prize for political or partisan services rendered, so has it naturally followed that postmasterships in the cities, large and small, have been claimed as the rightful heritage by those politicians of the successful party who have shown conspicuous ability as campaigners and organizers. Until quite recent years it was assumed to be the unquestioned right to parcel out the post offices anew with each change in party control at the seat of government. The offices were regarded as legitimate patronage, the plunder of the victors, and it was not until the comparatively recent adoption of the civil service rule in the department that these upheavals did not practically disorganize the central administrative office. Gradually the futility of changing the personnel of a purely clerical departmental organization was realized, but it was not until more recent years that the wisdom of applying the rule to the postmasterships in the cities was recognized. The opposition to such a radical departure from the custom so long followed was, naturally enough, great. The theory that to the victor belong the spoils had been accepted since those times to which the memory of politicians, at least, runneth not to the contrary. A voluntary surrender of the most coveted perquisites of partisan warfare was unthinkable.

Apparently answering to the popular demand that postmasterships be placed under the civil service rule, a way was found in which this could be accomplished, not to the disadvantage of the party in power, but, possibly, to its continuing advantage. The fact long ago became established that no political party in the United States could reasonably expect a permanent lease of official life. Since the presidential election of 1876 the margin of safety has been extremely narrow, politically, and gradually the realization has become more definite that public office is a public trust, determinable at the will of the people. So it was that the fact became recognized that nothing worth while was to be gained by either of the major parties by disorganizing, perhaps once in four years, the clerical personnel of the government departments. Later the wisdom of applying the same rule to

the divisional post offices, and finally to the postmaster-ships themselves, was admitted. This was not welcomed by the carriers of campaign banners and the undaunted champions of favorite sons, but they could not answer the convincing argument that if the desired reform could be inaugurated at the strategical moment a great partisan advantage might be gained. The time referred to, apparently, was that auspicious moment when, by a dexterous parceling-out process, the desirable post offices had been placed in control of the faithful warriors in the ranks of the party then in power. Thus it has followed that, by executive orders promulgated to that effect, postmasters have been placed under the civil service, their tenure to be indeterminate. But it has followed also that these executive orders have been annulled or countermanded with changing administrations, to be superseded by similar executive orders issued, after a realignment of partisan spoils, with the design of establishing favored friends of the reigning partisans in official power.

Such an order, issued by President Wilson, was in existence on March 4 last, when President Harding appointed Will H. Hays, who had served as chairman of the Republican National Committee, to be Postmaster-General. Immediately the old fight for patronage was renewed, and the demand was made that the outgoing President's civil service order placing postmasters under the rule be nullified. The clamor was insistent, with members of Congress impressed into the campaign in behalf of the office-seekers. But the effort to discontinue the merit system in the post office has failed. Backed by President Harding, the Postmaster-General has, in three-fourths of the appointments made, named as candidate for postmaster the first of the highest three participating in the examination provided. In addition to this, he is urging the enactment of a law placing all presidential postmasterships permanently in the classified service.

Now comes the announcement of the Postmaster-General, a logical sequel to what any unprejudiced person must admit has been a sincere determination to take the post offices out of partisan politics, that a practical decentralization of the Post Office Department is to be undertaken. As recently explained in Washington dispatches to this newspaper, it is proposed to make each state a separate unit in the final disposition of all departmental business, including the payment of claims, accounting, clearance of money orders and refunding, as well as in the working out of plans for expediting the transportation and delivery of the mails. The entire plan, intensely interesting in all its details, is designed alike to effect tremendous economies in the service and to improve and build up individual and departmental efficiency. An important result hoped for is the elimination of red tape and useless duplication of effort, with a consequent saving which will place the postal service where it will become a revenue earner rather than a revenue absorber. No such undertaking could have been dreamed of under the spoils system. Postmasters chosen for partisan service, rather than because of determined efficiency, could not have been expected to take up the detail of additional responsibilities. Those chosen for merit, and retained because they are able to render acceptable service, become an asset upon which the people and the administrative officials at Washington, of whatever political faith, may with safety depend.

The Dial's Literary Award

"THE DIAL announces that on January the 1st of each year it will acknowledge the service to letters of some one of those who have, during the twelvemonth, contributed to its pages, by the payment to him of \$2000." This sentence, with considerable explanation, appeared in The Dial last June; and it is now announced that the payment for this year has been awarded to Sherwood Anderson for his book called "The Triumph of the Egg," parts of which have appeared in The Dial. In a mimeographed circular letter the publishers of this book remark very seriously, "The New York literary world is preparing to do honor to Mr. Anderson on his approaching visit: the Civic Club and the Authors Club are arranging public dinners at which Mr. Anderson is to be the guest of honor, but he is inclined to avoid ostentatious recognition of his art." Evidently the announced purpose of the award is being fulfilled in that the first recipient of the \$2000 is already finding that the attendant publicity means to him even more than the money. It is to be hoped, however, that this award will not degenerate into a mere means of extending publicity for the writer, in these days when advertising often seems more important than merit. The plan for a monetary payment as announced was intended to aid the chosen writer each year to find some developing liberty in leisure.

As for the work of Sherwood Anderson, there may be much difference of opinion. Some people may feel that his writing is new and vigorous, while others may look upon it as merely rough and deliberate in its monotony. One can hardly read his stories and articles, from his "Poor White" to his impressions of Carl Sandburg in The Bookman, without being conscious, whether pleasantly or unpleasantly, of his short, stubby sentences, nearly all beginning drearily enough with their subjects, which are often pronouns. To present his hard down-right observations, he uses many an "and" connecting unconnected thoughts, many a "no," and many another monotonous monosyllable. Of course, monotony is the very feeling that he wishes to denote by his emphasis on mud and dust and by his analysis of the thinking of his characters. "Willow Springs," he says, for instance, "was a rather meaningless, dreary town, one of thousands of such towns in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, but her mind made it more dreary." After one has read some hundreds of sentences such as this in his new book, one may be tempted to conceive that it is a "rather meaningless, dreary" piece of literature. Almost the only poetic quality in his writing arises from his sentimentalizing of the dreariness. Sherwood Anderson, every page of whose literary work is a protest against the usual kinds of sentimentality in the fiction of the United States, is himself hopelessly sentimental in his very realism. Since to overcharge with feeling the bleakness of much small-

town living may be just as bad as to be unduly romantic in the manner of Harold Bell Wright, surely many of the new writers need to be regarded in the "comic spirit" of Meredith, and need to cultivate something of this comic spirit for themselves.

Some method of encouragement ought, indeed, to be provided for real literary progress on the upward path, rather than on the downward way, which leads, with Sherwood Anderson, along railroad ties and dry creek beds to such a character as he presents in the following typical sentences: "This man's name was Melville Stoner. He had a small income and did not have to work. On some days he did not leave his house to go to the hotel for his meals but sat all day in a chair with his nose buried in a book." The Nobel prize, which was intended to encourage idealism in literature, set up a promising standard. Now it must be understood that the genuine realism, however, is entirely compatible with the genuine idealism, for, in the last analysis, they must be one and the same. The emphasis in contemporary literature on the grossness of materiality is to be deplored in so far as it is not accompanied by some vision of the true experience that is above and beyond monotony. Life as it is can be more faithfully represented with literary excellence than it has been so far in the work of those who find conditions in the small towns of the United States so desperate. Perhaps even Sherwood Anderson, now that he has \$2000 to use for leisure, may come to regard life somewhat more happily.

Editorial Notes

IT is well to reflect how fares it with the lone Congresswoman in Washington, now that some time has passed since her election. It is not too much to say that Miss Robertson has made a good impression upon Congress, while she is decidedly at loggerheads with the professional politicians. Also she is not altogether persona grata with some of the feminists. Presumably she does not want one party of women and another of men, but thorough cooperation. Best of all, she will not compromise or cooperate with the old-time spoils-men. She has not, she says, been able to feed enough patronage to them, and "there are a lot of Republicans down in Oklahoma who are mighty hungry." That resolute attitude is admirable. It requires courage to resist the extended palms, because of their number and persistency. Has not Mr. Tumulty just told the country that "all men and women interested in the politics of a republic become patronage hunters at one time or another"? When one has taken that statement with a pinch of salt, one can afford to laugh at his picture of the Congressman "hunter" who modestly declared, "My people in Jobville ain't after any Cabinet jobs. Why, if you said Cabinet to them, they'd think you meant something to hang their hats in!"

IN A modern popular story, Abraham Lincoln is depicted as writing the now immortal Gettysburg Speech while traveling on a railroad train, scribbling up on a piece of brown paper with a lead pencil stump. One is now told that President Harding wrote his recent message to Congress with a pencil, and that he did it as nearly at a single sitting as he could, "under the pressure of the eleventh hour." Whether the President had his great predecessor in mind when he employed his modest pencil, or whether he used that humble instrument, as claimed, from long habit as a journalist, is another and debatable point. Mr. Lincoln is said to have borrowed his pencil, and journalists of today are not altogether in the habit of using such a tool for the making of "copy." The typewriter has long been at the elbow of most of them. How long it seems since the days when the "copy" of a regular contributor with an illegible "hand" had to be given to a special compositor who alone possessed the knack and the patience to decipher his hieroglyphics!

MAHATMA GANDHI'S prestige is waning. The movement which he sponsored in India is weakening with the advance of time, and its end approaches in proportion to the understanding of its futility. A severe blow to the cause was recently delivered by its chief protagonist when he issued a proclamation for "civil disobedience" and, on the eve of putting it into effect, recanted. Since then there has been an awakening among his followers, who are beginning to realize that eighteenth-century methods in cotton spinning yield sixpence for a 15-hour day, and compare very unfavorably with the modern system of fabricating cotton goods. The wisdom of the government's policy in allowing the Nationalist leader all the rope he wants is at last being vindicated.

THE Duke of Atholl, who has been appointed British Lord Chamberlain, has a multiplicity of duties to perform which require the most consummate tact and a full knowledge of human nature. He has the control and regulation of the royal household, and is also responsible for the direction of all great royal ceremonies, such as levees and drawing-rooms. But his most critical duty, in a double sense, comes of his being Censor and Examiner of Plays. The Duke has a little army of his own, 200 strong, in Scotland, free from all control by the War Office. The latest rumor in theatrical circles is that he is bringing the troops to London, against the time when, as Censor, he has to interview Bernard Shaw about his next play.

GREAT enthusiasm greeted Mr. Rudyard Kipling when, as a guest of the Sorbonne, he received the diploma of doctorate of the University of Paris. The company arose and cheered vociferously. Rudyard Kipling is a favorite in France, both because of his views on European politics and because of his writings. He is eminently a friend of France, and France will feel doubly sure of it now that Mr. Kipling has given the author of "Pantagruel" as his favorite French author, Rabelais, that king of mirth, "more given to laughter than to tears," and at a period when his laughter might have cost him his head. Exactly so. It is the reason of Mr. Kipling's preference. Rabelais had revealed to the English writer what he considers the finest of all the virtues of the French, fearlessness.